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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVII NO. 264 BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1929. ONE ANNA

LEADERS' UNANIMITY TELLS?

India Office Devotes Attention To Delhi Manifesto.

BRITISH PRESS AND "ARMED TRUCE."

No Amnesty Before Congress Meets?

TORIES NOT VENTURING TO FACE GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Indian Leaders' Statement on the Viceregal announcement has failed to attract the attention which it would have otherwise done, due to concentration of the British Press on the developments nearer Home on the Indian question. The final outcome can be described as one of "Armed Truce." The Labour Government would be allowed to proceed to set up a Round Table Conference unhampered by other Parties, in the matter of time, the personnel of the Conference, etc. But the "Armed Truce" will end as soon as the Round Table Conference is over. The Parties, however, expect that before the Indian issue comes again several things would happen which would considerably alter the situation. Of course, what every British political Party is hoping is that whenever the next election takes place, it may be the Party to be returned to power. This is the hope of even the Liberals, although opinion is crystallising that there is no reasonable prospect of the Liberals as such, even holding office in their own rights.

INDIA OFFICE AND LEADERS' STATEMENT.

But the India Office, however, is devoting considerable attention to the Leaders' statement. The unanimity of opinion between the leaders of the various political Parties on the essentials of a successful conference has created profound impression in high circles. This impression is greater than it would otherwise have been; because the unfortunate impression left by many of the Indian leaders who saw high personages was that there could never be unity of action between the Constitutionalists and Congressmen who were 'Direct-Actionists;' and that the India Office must expect to deal with at least three different groups, namely Constitutionalists, Communalists, and Direct-Actionists, and that the Congressmen who stood for Direct-Action could never be persuaded to take a practical view of the political situation.

The united reply has impressed those in authority that as far as the Indian leaders are concerned their differences are evidently superevidently superficial and that Indian unity is likely to be no bar to Indian progress. As regards the actual terms of the announcement also, the opinion is that they are such as are capable of negotiation and settlement.

AMNESTY.

Regarding amnesty, the Free Press representative who made enquiries in proper circles was told: "Of course amnesty will come; but i is no case of urgency. In India, it is not the case as it was in the case of Ireland that the leaders who are expected to participate in the Conference are in prison." The Free Press representative had to point out that there were eminent Congressmen already in prison, and several were undergoing trial. The question, it is said, is receiving attention regarding the composition of the Conference. It was stated that as long as provision was made for the interests which must not go unrepresented, there could be no difficulty. Regarding the rest, it is expected that His Excellency, the Viceroy should be able to give the Indian leaders some assurances of a definite character regarding amnesty, composition of the Conference, and the dates of the Conference. It is considered unlikely however that amnesty would be declared before the Congress meets.—Free Press Beam Service.

TORIES NOT FACING GENERAL ELECTION.

—:o:—

LORD READING'S RETREAT.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

That the debate in the House of Lords on the Indian question is in no sense a retraction in any manner from the full implications of the Viceroy's announcement is the opinion confidently expressed in Labour circles. It is pointed out that the qualifying clauses of the Declaration of 1917 under which constiiutional advance shall depend on the degree of co-operation and responsibility shown are contained in Section 84-A of the Government of India Act providing for a statutory inquiry and that when Lord Parmoor answered Lord Reading that there could be no change in regard to those restrictions until the Simon Commission had reported and Parliament had itself decided the questions, His Lordship was only stating the obvious facts.

GOVT. AND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

But the fact remains that the proposals which the British Government would make will not be the result of the Simon Commissions labours, but of the Round Table Conference at which the delegates to the Conference would be the political Parties who have made no secret that they stand for immediate Dominion Status. Therefore, if the restrictive clauses of 1917 Declaration were really in operation, there could be no necessity at all for a Round Table Conference. Because the Declaration of 1917 does not recognise any obligation to be guided by Indian opinion, but on the contrary, makes the Statutory Commission, contemplated under Section 84-A of the Government of India Act, the sole body to determine the fitness of India for further reforms and even provides for the revocation of Reforms at the same time. It Lord Reading has expressed himself as satisfied by the debate, and if the revolting organs of the British Press are taking that clue, the explanation lies, it is said, in the decision taken by the Conservative Party not to make the Indian question a test issue and to risk defeating Government and facing a General Election. The Conservative Party knows only too well that any General Election in the near future would result in returning the Labour Party not only to Office, but also to power.

BEST POSSIBLE RETREAT.

Deprived, therefore, of the Conservative backing which Lord Birkenhead had over-confidently promised, Lord Reading, it is stated, made the best possible retreat in the circumstances. The consensus of opinion is that the Debate in the Lords has only confirmed the general feeling that the Labour Government have for practical purposes thrown overboard the Simon Commission completely.

In this connection, attempts were made to embroil Mr. Wedgewood Benn with a section of the Labour Party by representing that the announcement was doing scant justice to Mr. Hartshorn and Major Atlee. But both these Labour members, it is understood, have made it clear beyond doubt that they have no sympathy with the point of view represented by Sir John Simon and Lord Burnham. If Mr. Hartshorn and Major Atlee had their way, the Report of the Simon Commission would have been ready before now and then would have been no question at all of anticipating the Simon Commission Report.—Free Press Beam Service.

A WISE AND STATESMANLIKE POLICY.

—:o:—

Mr. Spender Defends Viceroy's Attitude.

"INCUMBENT ON HIM TO EXPLAIN NEW PROCEDURE."

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Mr. J. A. Spender, writing in the "Daily News", expresses the opinion that the right and fair procedure would have been for the Secretary of State to tell the Simon Commission that Government proposed to authorise retention, in the Viceroy's statement, of the passage about Dominion Status which they were willing to omit from the Prime Minister's letter to Sir John Simon. But Mr. Spender expresses the opinion that Lord Birkenhead puts it far too high when he seems to say that from the moment the Simon Commission was appointed till its report is issued both Government of India and Parliament should consider themselves as in a state of suspended animation as regards India. For the Viceroy and the men on spot that would always be practical impossibility. It was incumbent on the Viceroy to explain to India that the new procedure, namely, postponement of Sir John Simon's report till 1930 and the new comprehensive enquiry into India was not dilatory and evasive but entirely a wise and statesmanlike development.—Reuter.

JUSTICE PARTY.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Naidu, Leader, Justice Party in an interview to the Press regarding the Viceroy's statement said:

"The announcement marks an important epoch in the annals of the country. The Viceroy's further statement that the whole question will be considered at the Round Table Conference to which all political leaders in India will be invited has come as a very welcome news." He hoped all the parties in India will sincerely and whole-heartedly cooperate with the Viceroy and the Labour Government in their effort to stand by India at this hour of need."—Free Press.

"DELHI LEADERS' RESPONSE HAS GONE BY BOARD."

—:o:—

Hopes Pricked By Speeches Of Parmoor And Passfield.

MR. IYENGAR URGES LEADERS TO RECONSIDER MATTER.

His Advice To Seek Decision Of A. I. C. C.

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, in a statement, referring to the debate in the House of Lords in India, states that the hopes so elaborately raised by ourselves following the Viceroy's announcement have been neatly pricked by Lord Parmoor and Lord Passfield. The basic assumption upon which the leaders who signed the Delhi manifesto, grounded their acceptance of the Viceroy's announcement of a Round Table Conference is now proved to be wholly wrong; and their hopes have been totally destroyed. No amount of special pleading and no exercise of ingenuity by ourselves can enable anyone to get over the Labour Government's emphatic, authoritative and unambiguous interpretation on the Viceroy's announcement.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar now hopes the reason for the response of the Delhi leaders having gone by the board, that they will reconsider the matter in the new light. He considers that it is not right for the Working Committee of the Congress to give their reply on such fundamental issues without first placing the matter before the A. I. C. C., and congratulates the Andhra Political Conference on the independence resolution and Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and Dr. Kichlew on having dissented from the Delhi manifesto.

In conclusion he expresses the hope that the country will not hastily yield to impulses or to considerations or personalities, and that it will not favour any decision departing in the slightest particular from the decision of the Congress at Calcutta.—A. P.

GREETINGS TO WORKERS' STATE.

—:o:—

Meerut Prisoners' Wire To Russia.

ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION IN COURT.

MEERUT, Nov. 7.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution was commemorated this morning by some of the accused in the "Conspiracy" case who sang the Red International prior to the Magistrate's arrival in the Court room. Demonstrations were concluded with shouts of "Long live Russian Revolution," "Victory to the First Workers State," "Down with enemies of Soviet Union," "Prepare for World Revolution" and "Up with Indian Revolution.."

GREETINGS TO SOVIET RUSSIA.

Sohan Singh Josh requested the Magistrate to pass a telegram from 25 of the accused to the President of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics which contained greetings for the "Twelfth anniversary of the Workers Republic."

Only a dozen prosecution witnesses now remain to be examined and they include Mr. R. A. Horton D.I.G., complainant in the case.

It is understood that the defence do not intend to produce any witnesses in the lower court.

TRANSLATORS EXAMINED.

Mr. J. P. Mitter, Special Public Prosecutor, examined to-day four official translators who identified a large number of translated documents as having been correctly translated by them. Witnesses were Mr. Sher Singh, Gurmikht translator, (Punjab Government), Mr. S. Ezekiel, Mahratti translator (Bombay Government) and Mr. K. Roy, Bengali translator (Bengal Government). Cross-examination of these witnesses was reserved.

Col. Rahman, Civil Surgeon at Meerut and Superintendent of Jail was next called to the witness box. He identified handwritings of some of the accused. Colonel Rahman also identified M. N. Roy's letter to Dange, Usmani, Ghate and others received in jail and showed from the jail register thumb impressions of certain accused including Ajodhya Pershad.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

COAL-OWNERS DECLINE GOVT.'S INVITATION.

Insist On Reduction Of Wages Before Proceeding With Negotiations.

MINERS READY TO PROCEED WITH CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

When the Miners Executive arrived at the Ministry of Health in the afternoon for a joint conference called by the Government, no representatives of the coal-owners were present. It was learned that they had decided to decline the Government's invitation because they were not prepared to negotiate regarding the national basis of wages, conditions and reduction of hours without a reduction of wages. The miners intimated their readiness to proceed with the Conference and pressed the whole of the demands on Government.—Reuter.

DOMINION STATUS FROM NOW?

Mahatmaji On Viceroy's Pronouncement.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The manifesto which bears the signatures of Pandit Motilalji, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Besant, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Rt. Hon. Sastri, M. Mahomed Ali, and other leaders of public opinion is based upon trust. The signatories have, in spite of indications to the contrary, put on the Viceroy's statement about Dominion Status a construction which may prove to have been wholly unwarranted. The Dominion Status contemplated by the Viceroy's declaration may be as indefinite and illusory as the 'responsible Government' of 1919. There can however be no doubt about Lord Irwin's sincerity. Even therefore if the high expectations raised by the Viceregal pronouncement are not realised, the reciprocation of the sincerity evinced by the manifesto, will have done no harm to the country. It will provide further justification for any strong action that the Congress may feel called upon to take at its forthcoming session. Had the signatories rejected what appears to be the Viceregal advance, they might easily have put themselves in the wrong. But let us entertain the hope that the pronouncement is all that the signatories believe it to be and that a new era is about to dawn upon unhappy India.

There may be no mistaking the intentions of the signatories. Stripped of the courtesy becoming a document of that nature, the co-operation promised there is conditional upon certain events happening. They are all easy of fruition, if the interpretation put upon Lord Irwin's pronouncement is correct. For if the contemplated Conference is to result in India obtaining a charter of Dominion Status, there must be amnesty, the composition of the Conference must be thoroughly nationalistic and the administration must from now correspond as nearly as possible to Dominion Status. The charter to be true must be simply a register of an accomplished fact. The face of the land will not be suddenly changed at the moment the charter is signed. If the Viceroy's statement signifies a real change of heart everything is easy Then Dominion Status is from now. If it means no change of heart, any charter however tempting it may be to look at will be but a piece of waste paper to be thrown into the basket designed for such papers.

SIR JOHN SIMON TO PARTICIPATE IN INDIA DEBATE.

—:o:—

Tory Die Hards Protest Against Viceroy's Declaration.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Sir John Simon has decided to speak in the course of the India debate in the Commons today.

Lord Lytton in a letter to the "Times" regrets that in the Lords debate on India no member of the Government which appointed Lord Irwin said a word in Irwin's defence or showed any appreciation of the improvement of political atmosphere in India produced by the straightforward statement which Lord Reading attacked. Lord Lytton declares that Lord Irwin has secured a greater measure of unanimity in India than hitherto obtained by any statesmen in this generation. Lord Lytton concludes: "Members of the Simon Commission no less than all his fellow countrymen should be grateful to Lord Irwin for such a signal achievement."

TORY DIE-HARDS' PROTEST.

On the contrary, in a joint letter Sydenham, Meston, O'Dwyer, and Craddock protest against the Viceroy's declaration as "improper anticipation" of the Simon Commission's report and believe that it will be regarded as a "weak surrender" to Indian politicians aiming at the overthrow of British rule by revolutionary methods.

NATURAL AND INEVITABLE.

The Aga Khan in an article in the "Times" describes the Viceroy's announcement as "natural and inevitable development" and contends that Dominion Status cannot be more than the ambition and goal till a great many problems are settled. He concludes by saying that the announcement though it has removed any possible doubts regarding the goal of the British intentions, cannot bring Dominion Status any nearer unless Indian statesmanship rises to the occasion.—Reuter.

DEBATE IN COMMONS ON INDIA.

—:o:—

Danger Of Crisis Over.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The interest in to-morrow's debate on India in the House of Commons has been lessened owing to the full discussion of the subject in the House of Lords last night which according to the views expressed in the lobbies of the Parliament has removed all danger of crisis. The assurance given by Lord Parmoor that the Viceroy's pronouncement implies no change of policy is said to have cleared the air. It is now considered unlikely that Sir John Simon or any other members of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms will participate in the Commons' debate, and rumours that the incident would not close without one or more resignations from that Commission are entirely discounted. The "Times" says that owing largely to Sir John Simon's efforts, members of Commission will continue their work without reference to events of the past week.—B. O. W.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

—:o:—

Maharajah Of Alwar's Suggestion

LONDON, Nov. 6.

In order to emphasise his opinion that the goal described by the Viceroy was only a logical conclusion the Maharaja of Alwar addressed a meeting of the members of all parties at the committee room of the Commons. He cordially welcomed the proposed

(Continued on Page 8).

PRINCIPAL OF FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

—:o:—

Wrangler Mahajani To Officiate

POONA, Nov. 7.

In the place of Principal Kanitkar of the Fergusson College of Deccan Education Society who has resigned for personal reasons the governing body of the Society has appointed Wrangler Mahajani as officiating Principal.—A. P.

PROPOSED FLIGHT OF R 101 TO INDIA.

—:o:—

Question In Commons.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montague was unable definitely to state when R-101 will fly to India. The preliminary trials had not been completed but judging by successful progress of them it should be ready to fly to India in the course of the coming winter.—Reuter.

SECOND "PRAJA BANDHU" CASE.

—:o:—

Abruptly Withdrawn.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 7.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The "Praja Bandhu" Defamation case No. 2, in which Mr. Pestonsha a municipal councillor had filed a complaint against the editor for defamation has been withdrawn. Two more witnesses were examined on behalf of the complainant. Mr. Bhagat, the Chief Officer, had sent a clerk with the records asked for. After this the accused submitted his statement and Mr. H. N. Parikh after reading the statement abruptly declared on behalf of his client that he wanted to withdraw the complaint. The magistrate, Mr. M. P. Desai allowed him to do so on an assurance from Mr. Manilal K. Desai, pleader for the accused that his client, Mr. Indravadan Thakor did not wish to proceed against the complainant for unnecessary harassment.

SANTA MARIA VOLCANO IN ERUPTION.

Reported 300 Killed And 200 Injured.

MANY ENGULFED BY SIX FEET THICK STREAM OF LAVA

LONDON, November 6.

Guatemala City.—The Santa Maria Volcano which erupted a few days ago and then quietened again erupted yesterday. It is estimated that three hundred people were killed and two hundred injured. Stream of lava six feet thick has engulfed many.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE'S MASS ATTACK ON FOREIGN MARKETS.

Scheme Expected To Be Launched This Month.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

"It is announced at Manchester that plan for cotton mass attack on foreign markets evolved by Lancashire businessmen and workers is expected to be launched this month. Announcement follows several months of conferences between all branches of industry for working out scheme for competing with foreigners with whom Lancashire is at present unable to compete. Simultaneously another scheme is being evolved for cooperative selling and distributing all over world."

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(For Details See Page 5.)

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Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929		ALL	
9 Nov.	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,068
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

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*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
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1929			
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19th Dec. ..	Dumala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr ..	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „ ..	Dumala	..	8,422

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1929.			
22nd Nov.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	

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1929		
8th Nov	Varela ..	Buarah via Karachi
9th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.
about 9th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa & Zanzibar via Porebunder
11th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi,
13th Nov.	Bandra ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
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aNagato Maru ..	6901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec'.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11Dec
Tambo Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25Dec.
*Tokiva Maru ..	6 2	16 Dec.	30 „

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

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Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A highly qualified and well experienced OFFICER to superintend the weaving and spinning departments of two Cotton Mills situated upcountry. Applicants must possess up-to-date theoretical knowledge supplemented by good practical experience in both the sections and must have thorough knowledge of working all the latest improvements and inventions in spinning and weaving machinery. Pay up to Rs. 1,500 per mensem with free ordinarily furnished quarters and electric light. All applications will be treated strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 2383, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 1984

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Clock Tower, DELHI.
A R1974

WANTED.—10 PRACTISING LAWYERS to work in spare hours for a publishing house. Only candidates capable of furnishing practical proof of their ability in book writing need apply. to Box No. 2382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1981

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE DELHI —Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Ss., M.B.H., M. B. E. H. and M. S. B., etc.
R1922

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—RAJPUT BRIDE, preferably widow for a widower Gazetted Officer. Full particulars from SINGH, c/o, Post Master, Lucknow.
33081

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Veerjee Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21936.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (2nd floor Court) on FRIDAY, the 8th November, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 7th November, 1929.
33079

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAYABHAI CHHAGANLAL of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement godown stables wells and other erections theron (being a portion of one large compound formerly belonging to the late Mr. Tyabji Bhaimia which has since been divided) situate at Khetwadi 10th Cross Lane in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2236 square yards or thereabouts and on subsequent admeasurement found to contain 1996 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2004, to 2006, 2121, 2122, 2291 to 2294, 2301, 2318, and 2319 New No. 9136 Old Survey Nos. 814-820 and New Survey No. 5505 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the public road known as Khetwadi 10th Lane and beyond that by the property known as Wadia Lodge on or towards the West partly by the property of the late Mr. Amirudin Tyebji and partly by the property known as Baj building on or towards the North by the property formerly of the late Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji and now by the properties known as Tyeb Building Shiraz Building and Padamsi Building and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Honourable Mr. Justice Tyebji and now belonging to Odhavji Dhanji and Chimnaji Pratapchand and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2014 and Street Nos. 10, 12, 1 and 15 under Ward Nos. 2015(1), 2015(2), 2015(3), 2015 (4), 2015 (4), 2015 (5), and Street Nos. 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D respectively and under Ward No. 2016 and Street No. 3 and Ward No. 2075 Street No. 78 and Ward No. 2076 and Street Nos. 80 to 84 and No. 2077(1) and Street Nos. 88-92 and now under "D" Ward Nos. 2012-13 Street No. 70 erroneously mentioned in the previous documents as Nos. 1 and 2 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1040 of Girgaon Division.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1929.

PURNANAND, CLUBWALLA & JASUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
33078

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PURSHOTTAM VALLABHDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has by an agreement dated the 30th day of October, 1929, contracted to sell to one of our clients the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise however is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at 107, Esplanade Road, Old French Bank Building, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land (redeemed land) or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Forjett Street, of the Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 383-54 square yards or thereabouts including the portion of the private Road lying to the North of the premises which admeasures about 116-66 square yards, being a portion of the plot known as Plot No. 22 forming part of a very large piece of land which large piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New Nos. A|2290 and A|2319, Old Survey No. 56 and New Survey No. 1|7066, and which premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3411 (7 A) and Street No. 24 B E, and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Curmalli Ebrahim, on or towards the West by the property of Cowasji Manchershaw Doctor, on or towards the North by the said Private Road, on or towards the South by the property of Dinshaw Hormusjee Bode.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1929.

RUSTOMJI & GINWALA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
33082

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M.
(S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT TAMKER STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Sha Ajbaji Raibhanji & Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Abdul Rehman, Ubedulla, Rukhiabi, Mahmoodabi and Najmunissa, the children of the late Dr. Abdul Razak Shaikh, the Mortgagors, in pursuance or the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 13th April 1928, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on FRIDAY, the 8th November, 1929 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with dwelling house situate at Tamker Street, by admeasurement 70 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1178, New No. 8340, Old Survey No. 2336, New Survey No. 3789 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 126, Street No. 133-135.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale, please Apply to Messrs. Jhavery & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Fort, or the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
IN AID OF
H. E. The Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund.
BROADWAY
THE POPULAR TALKIE
AT 10 P.M.
ON THE
15th NOVEMBER 1929
His Excellency the GOVERNOR and LADY SYKES have graciously consented to be present.
Seats can be reserved at Rs. 4 each, at the Office of the Fund, New Council Hall Buildings, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
NEXT SATURDAY
Love of 800 years ago for lovers of to-day !
"ROBIN HOOD"
"ROBIN HOOD"
WITH
Douglas Fairbanks
Note your Engagement !

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Triumph
OF THE
Scarlet Pimpernel
FEATURING
MATHESON LANG
A Brilliant Production of the Tragic Days of the French Revolution portrayed with rare distinction from the NOVEL OF BARONESS OREZY.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
At 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SEE and HEAR
The heart of New York Laid Bare in this Amazing Drama
"BROADWAY"
100% Talking, Singing and Dancing
UNIVERSAL SUPER PICTURE.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
The Flaming Beauty
GRETA GARBO
IN METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S LATEST PRODUCTION
THE
MYSTERIOUS LADY
9 Mighty Parts.
TO-MORROW
The absorbing drama
POPPIES OF FLANDERS
with
THE FULL MILITARY BAND of the 2nd Bn. The Royal warwickshire Regt. in attendance during all the performances.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Bombay City and Suburbs

TO-DAY.

First LL.B. and B. Comm. Examination Results University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 9.

S. S. "Maloja" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Armistice Ball at the Town Hall under the patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 11.

Armistice Day: Parade on the Cooperage H. E. the Governor of Bombay attending 10-35 a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRANCE

—:o:—

UTHAMNA CEREMONY.

Narottam Morarjee died on Tuesday 5th November 1929, at Lonavla. Uthamna Ceremony on Friday 8th November 1929 at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) "Shanti Bhavan", Pedder Road.

R1986

NOTICE TO JURYMEN:—Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Saturday the 9th instant.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION:—The annual general meeting of the Parsi Central Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, (to-day) Friday at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when all members are requested to attend.

ENGLISH MAIIL STEAMERS:—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from London of the 31st ultimo arrived at Port Said at 2-30 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT:—S.S. Aquileia:—The M Italiana, mail steamer Aquileia will sail today from Bombay harbour for Genova, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

GAUD BRAHMIN SABHA:—To adopt the rules for annual elections, the extraordinary general meeting of the above Sabha will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Laxmi Baug (Girgaum-Bhatradi.)

TO HONOUR DR. AVASARE:—Under the auspices of the Gaud Brahmin Sabha, a public meeting of the community will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Laxmi Baug (Girgaum) to congratulate Dr. M. D. Avasare, Professor Baroda College, on his obtaining the degree of Ph.D. (Chemistry) of the University of London.

TILAK MEMORIAL COMMITTEE:—A meeting of the Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Brahmin Sabha Hall, Shankarwadi (Girgaum)

AGENDA:—Confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting.

To consider the question of inviting the models of the statue.

Such other business the Secretaries may bring forth with the permission of the Chair.

WORKERS OF DEFECTIVE ASSOCIATION:—The All-India Workers for the Defectives Association, Tardeo, Bombay hold their Variety Exhibition and Combined Demonstration on Saturday, Nov. 23 in Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Esplanade. The Exhibition and Demonstration are free. The Exhibition will open at 2 p.m. and close at 4-30 p.m. The Demonstration will begin at 5 p.m., and will be presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education.

SHAW FRIEND —

NIM OINTMENT

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

SURE CURE FOR

CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, RHOBISITCH, ECZEMA, BILSTER SCABIES ULCER, GANGRENE, CHAPPED FINGER AND TOES, PILES EXTERNAL & INTERNAL ALSO DOGS MANGE AND ANY STUBBORN SORE ON ANIMALS.

AS. 8 PER POT.

SHAW FRIEND & Co.

P.O. CHAUHA, E.I.R. DIST. MONGHYR.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

B. A. And B.Sc. Results.

B. A. Exam.

N. V. Badiani, Gangu B. Mantri, A. K. Pandurangi, P. F. Doctor, Sulochana S. Shete, A. A. Drego, C. U. Chohan, P. S. Chitale, S. M. Mirchandani, D. R. Korane, P. N. Ambegaoker, A. G. Athawale, M. H. Baria, P. B. Chitre, R. D. Damle, K. S. Desai, M. N. Desai, T. H. Desai, H. D. Dewalia, H. C. Dotiwala, J. Furtado, S. Ismail, B. P. Jhaveri, C. P. Joshi, S. V. Kalghatgi, V. M. Karkhanis, H. G. Khairaz, N. I. Khansaheb, P. V. Lele, J. F. Mehta, R. B. Merchant, J. S. Mistry, H. K. Negandhi B. S. Palekar, B. R. Palkar, R. F. Papa, V. I. Patel, K. N. Pathak, R. S. Phadnis, V. R. Potnis, D. M. Rao, V. J. Sabnis, M. B. Sakhalkar, N. H. Salaskar, S. Sulaiman, R. J. Tendolkar, K. N. Vakil, D. K. Varde, H. J. Vevai, J. A. Viegas A. P. Wagle, K. G. Wagle, G. V. Apte, G. P. Phadake, G. R. Kelkar, M. B. Desai, B. M. Kale, G. B. Pujari, S. S. Bankapur, K. S. Bhome, N. G. Dandawate, G. D. Datye, R. K. Ingalgi, C. B. Patted, K. R. Pethe, Chandra K. Sane, G. J. Somvamshi, M. F. Kamadod, M. H. M. U. Shaik, D. R. Sakhare, V. S. Vakil, V. G. Hanamasagar, D. M. Bagul, V. C. Bhide, D. G. Borgaonker, G. N. Chaudhary, P. S. Deshpande, G. V. Dhopate, V. V. Kanetkar, V. G. Kulkarni, B. S. Lolge, M. S. Marathe, D. M. Palthankar, P. D. Palkandwar, G. K. Parashuramy, S. G. Pathak, A. S. Patil, V. A. Patil, V. V. Phadnis, V. W. Pradhan, V. S. Savant, T. R. Sawarkar, S. V. Naik, D. M. Govitrikar, R. S. Karve, V. M. Pant, C. T. Parikh, C. K. Raval, R. G. Bhatt, V. H. Bhatt, J. S. Cama, M. R. Dave, B. I. Desai, K. R. Desai, C. B. Mehta, S. H. Mehta, B. P. Naik, G. S. Pandya, P. G. Parmar, C. J. Patel, S. T. Patel, C. A. Shah, C. D. Shah, K. C. Shah, V. L. Tamhane, B. S. Thakore, N. P. Sinor, A. J. Amin, M. C. Benson, P. T. Bhatia, J. B. Bhojwani, G. D. Pandhiani, S. V. Bhavnani, and T. N. Idnani.

B. Sc. Results.

S. A. Joshi, G. S. Kaluskar, S. P. Mayekar, B. G. Naik, R. C. Parikh, B. A. Patel, I. B. Patel, C. K. Pradhan, G. B. Rau, N. M. Shah, C. V. Sheth, K. H. Soni, I. R. DeSouza-Melo, M. A. Keshkamat, I. B. Mahajan, J. P. Mascarenhas, M. A. Shinganapurkar, S. R. Hatti, N. A. Kannat, S. B. Pathak, A. P. Syed, D. N. Nerurkar, K. J. Bhide, P. H. Dalal, A. R. Desai, B. M. Desai, R. H. Enineer, S. V. Galtonde, C. T. Gnanamuthyam, K. L. Godambe, R. N. Jog, K. R. Kulkarni, N. S. Mankiker, M. L. Mudur, S. K. Patel, C. H. Pujara, R. G. Sane, V. H. Agashe, R. G. Alekar, D. D. Annadate, K. S. Bhole, V. Y. Bhonsale, A. V. Bondale, V. S. Chitnis, D. D. Daftary, M. H. Dalvi, P. B. Desmukh, K. C. Duragkar, B. G. Ghare S. T. Ghotankar, E. S. Godwala, G. N. Gokhale, V. M. Gokhale, G. S. Gondhali, V. W. Gothoskar, M. S. Gupte, D. K Hebalkar, N. D. Hinge K. J. Inamdar, S. R. Iyengar, M. L. Jagtap, G. R. Joshi, V. B. Joshi, Y. S. Joshi, R. G. Karandikar, V. R. Karnataki, G. K. Khare, M. D. Kirtane, V. K. Kulkarni, J. B. Kumthekar, K. N. Lilaoowala, G. R. Malkhare, N. K. Manerikar, K. R. Nagarkar, M. P. Nagpurkar, L. R. Palnitkar, A. V. Patel, A. B. Patel, R. H. Patil, T. M. Patil, V. N. Phatak, A. A. Qazi, A. P. Quraishi, G. D. Rege, S. P. Sahasrabuddhe, W. S. Sangaokar, B. B. Sardeshpande, R. K. Saunshi, S. G. Savarkar, A. S. A. M. Shaikh, I Siddiqi, A. V. Sukhatme, R. G. Sule, A. Syed, A. R. I. Tahvildar, S. H. Varia, J. D. Vasavada, P. G. Vidwans, M. S. Wagle, V. N. Yadappanawar, H. G. Chaphekar, D. K. Khoche, W. K. Patwardhan, N. D. Sapre, D. R. Sui, W. H. Tengdi, B. S. Deshpande, G. G. Kolhatkar, M. N. Doshi, M. J. Karnik, V. M. Ghatge, K. B. Purandare, K. M. Siddiqui, L. F. Keswani, N. F. Patel, J. V. Rana, J. S. Sanghvi, G. M. Shah, J. D. Trivedi, R. C. Vakil, N. B. Bhatt, K. M. Mehta, A. L. Pandya, N. J. Desai, S. S. Dave, S. S. Lekhadia, K. S. Patel, P. C. Patel, R. B. Pathek, J. B. Sandil, G. B. Shah, T. N. Upadhyaya, J. K. Bhagat, D. S. Bhagtani, H. M. Bijlani, K. D. Khubchandaney, G. H. Lalwani, C. N. Motwani, R. K. Satdev, G. V. Tahilramani, H. V. Tahilramani, P. G. Wadhwani.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 48/6 Highest Rs. 48/8 Lowest Rs. 48/3 Closing 48/7.

Castorseeds S Hv7Ct vF Groundnut Seeds Delivery Gebruary Opening Rs. 52/6 Lofest Rs. 51/13 Closing Rs. 51/15.

Calcutta, Nov. 6.—Prosecution concluded and charges of sedition were framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Sjt. Manindranath Roy, sub-editor, Search light, Patna, the author and publisher of the book entitled "Kakori Shrajantra" and Nirmalchandra Guha printer. The accused pleaded not guilty. Hearing was adjourned to November 19.—Free Press.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AND FOREIGN SYNDICATE.

Dr. Choksy's Resolution In Corporation.

MOVE TO PREVENT THE TRANSFER.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday unanimously agreed to the resolution of Dr. J. N. Choksy to represent to the Government to prevent the proposed transfer of the control of the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company to a foreign Syndicate.

PETROL TAX.

Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola moved:—

That the Commissioner be requested to report whether he proposes to make an application to the Government of Bombay for a share in the new Petrol Tax levied by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Road Development Committee."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta doubted if the Government of Bombay would be in a position to give relief. All the Ministers of Provincial Governments agreed that they should have the right to dispose of as they liked the money to which they were entitled according to their shares. The Central Government, however, did not concede that claim. The question was still under consideration and it was futile to apply to the Government of Bombay, which had no control over the matter.

The Municipal Commissioner said nothing was finally decided upon yet and suggested that the words "proper authority" should be substituted for the words "Government of Bombay", in the resolution.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola agreed to the suggestion and the proposition was agreed to as amended.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala moved:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death on the 13th September, 1929, of Dr. Cowasji Pestonji, who as a member of the Corporation for about 5 years rendered useful services to the city.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

Dr. Batliwala said Dr. Cowasji was a member of the Corporation in the nineties and was a G.G.M.C. who had made his mark in the medical profession.

The resolution was carried.

TATA CONCERN AND FOREIGN SYNDICATE.

Dr J. N. Choksy then moved:—

"That as the proposed transfer of the managing agency of the Tata Hydro-Electric and Supply Co., Ltd., the holders of the Hydro-Electric License in the City of Bombay to an American Syndicate may adversely affect the option vested in the Corporation under Section 7 of the Indian Electricity Act and Clause 14 of the aforesaid License to purchase the License in 1949, the Corporation are of opinion that Government should take such steps as may be possible to prevent the transfer of the control over the License to an alien Syndicate.

That a Committee be appointed to draw up a draft representation to Government and submit the same for the approval of the Corporation."

Dr. Choksy said India did not get Swaraj because there was foreign capital of more than Rs. 200 crores invested in India. If the control of the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company was transferred to an alien company they would increase the charge of electric energy and Swaraj would be still further away. He thought Government had powers to refuse transfer to a foreign Syndicate and he hoped the Government would prevent transfer in the interest of the country.

Mr. R. S. Asavle seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Committee and to draft a representation, if they thought it fit to do so.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said when the question of the G. I. P. Railway electrification came before the Assembly about two years ago the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company proposed to supply the electric energy between Kalyan and Igatpuri, the Government turned down the offer as they thought that during civic commotion or disturbance, the Tata Company would not be able to supply the electric current. The Government instead erected their own Power House which proved more costly than that offered by the Tata Company. Mr. Jamnadas thought that that objection was raised by Government because Tata's was an indigenous concern and Government would not trust it. Government were then censured by the Assembly for not patronising an Indian firm.

MR. JAMNADAS' REGRET.

Now he asked, was it not up to the Government to turn round and tell them that the same Indian Company was proposing to transfer its control to an American Syndicate? What was more to their feelings as Indians was that the Tata's should have transferred a share of their agency to a Syndicate from America where no Indian had a right to hold property and where an anti-Indian propaganda was always carried on by British Imperialists. Besides, if the transfer of control was allowed to a foreign Syndicate, many foreigner would get employment in the Tata Company although a number of qualified Indians were available in India.

He suggested that instead of 21 councillors proposed by Dr. Choksy, the following be appointed so that they might get an early report, viz.: the President, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. H. P. Mody, Dr. Choksy, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Mulraj Kursondas and Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola.

Dr. Choksy accepted the suggestion and the resolution was agreed to in the amended form.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

DEHRA-DUN FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

H. E. the Viceroy opened the Forest Research Institute at Dehra-Dun to-day.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK FUTURE 3 POIINTS UP.

New York, Nov. 7.	
Previous Closing Rate	17.25
To-day's Opening Rate	17.30
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	17.28
Difference	+.03
Broach Expectation	320

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 7.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.36
To-day's Opening Rate	9.26
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	9.31
Difference	—.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 7.			
Silver Ready	22	12	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	22	15	0

Unchanged

Tone of market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, Nov. 7.			
1st Settlement	51	13	0
2nd Settlement	51	15	0

RETRENCHMENT IN MUNICIPALITY.

HOW WORKERS ARE VICTIMISED.

The Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union writes:—

In these days of difficulty and hardship to the poor people on account of unemployment about 75 men from the Road Department of the Bombay Municipality have been dismissed. About 120 more men will be dismissed by the end of the month from the same department. These men have been dismissed not on account of less work but for the want of grant. We understand that there is a move in the Corporation for economy. Unfortunately it is the poor and lowly paid workers that suffer. The Municipal Corporation give away Rs. 4,000,000 to the landlords. They give away Rs. 9,000,000 for building Guttars in the most healthy portion of Bombay like Nepean Sea Road and Warden Road but they have no money to keep a few workers employed. Such is the justice dealt out in the Corporation. We trust the Corporation at once will awake to the duties and see that the poor men are given employment.

A.-I. POSTMEN CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

MR. J. K. MUNSHI TO PRESIDE.

Mr. Jehangir K. Munshi, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A. (Burma) has accepted the invitation of All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union to preside at their next Annual Conference to be held at Rangoon on the 25, 26, 27 and 28th December.

RUNAWAY ANGLO-INDIAN IN DEFAMATION CASE.

—:o:—

Grave Allegations Against Collector In Open Postcard.

Allegations made in an open post card involving the District Collector of Ratnagiri Mr. W. B. Gilligan in immoral relations with Indian women formed the basis of a prosecution for defamation against one A. C. Harris, an Anglo-Indian. The case which is now pending in the Court of the District Magistrate of Satara has now been directed to be tried in Bombay. This order was made by the Bombay High Court on a representation by the Satara District Magistrate requesting a transfer of the case.

In this case, the complainant Mr. W. B. Gilligan alleges that in May 1928 he received a registered post card from the accused in which the latter recalled how he was turned out by the complainant from the Government Dak Bungalow at Bhusaval where he (accused) was lying ill. The accused further alleged that the complainant had done so in order to accommodate the Deputy Collector, Kazi Mir Chiraguddin, who was acting as a "pimp and procurer" of girls for the complainant, and who had brought two female relations of his into immoral relations with the complainant.

FALSE ALLEGATIONS.

The complainant stated that the postcard was addressed to him c/o Secretary to Government, Home Department, Bombay, who forwarded it to his present address. As an open postcard it was readable by any one. This was deliberately done by the accused. The complainant stated that the allegations were absolutely false and highly defamatory of him.

REPRESENTATION TO HIGH COURT.

Mr. Monteath, the District Magistrate of Satara before whom the case is pending made a representation to the High Court requesting a transfer of the case to any other Court. His grounds were that while he was in the Home Department, he had occasion to notice certain activities of the accused and had made certain suggestions against him. For this reason, he felt that he would not be an impartial tribunal to try this case. A warrant of arrest has been issued against the accused who is absconding.

Justices Patker and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court who heard the application directed the case to be transferred to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, or any other Presidency Magistrate to whom he might assign it.

GATHERING OF CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETIES:—The third annual gathering of the six Co-operative Credit Societies—Varad C. C. Society, Tardeo Girni Kamgar C. Society, Petit New Compound C. C. Society, Shri Karuneshwar Prasadic C. C. Society, Maharashtriya C. C. Society, and Koknastha Tillori C. C. Society—under the Social Service League, will be held on Saturday (the 9th instant) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, when Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole will preside.

All the members are requested to be present.

STOP PRESS

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The House of Commons was crowded for debate on India which Mr. Baldwin opened with allusion to the "Daily Mail" episode. He disclosed that he was approached on behalf of Government on October 20, and asked to agree to a statement being issued concerning Dominion Status for India in the event of the Simon Commission being consulted and agreeing to it. Mr. Baldwin agreed to it personally, but was unable to speak on behalf of his colleagues, most of whom were on holiday. Subsequently he learnt that the Simon Commission had not approved of its publication whereupon he wrote to the Prime Minister with the concurrence of his colleagues. Hence any talk of "crisis" was absurd. Mr. Baldwin expressed the opinion that Government had blundered in making a statement of policy without the assent of Sir John Simon and had thereby possibly prejudiced the latter's report.

Mr. Baldwin said that all parties were agreed that the pledge of granting India Responsible Government should be honoured. No Tory Party with which he was connected would fail to help utmost to solve the greatest problem with which they were faced to-day. They could not hope to live and see their ideal realised, but would work in faith.

Mr. Lloyd George said he and Lord Reading had entreated Government and the Viceroy not to issue declaration until Commission had reported.—Reuter.

UNSHAKEN FAITH IN HIGHER COTTON PRICES.

—:o:—

Messrs. Bruel & Co's Views.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

"We must frankly admit that the present action of the market puzzles us; apparently outside influences are so strong that for the time being they more than discount the sound statistical position of Cotton, but this should prove to be only a passing phase and our faith in ultimately higher prices is not shaken."

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 7.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Narotam Morarji.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Nov|Dec. shipment sellers £23-7-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Apl|May shipment sellers £21-2-6.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—

Dec|Jan shipment Hull. sellers £20.

Linseed, Bombay, ton —

Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £23-12-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 6.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—

December delivery sellers 41|3.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt.—

Jan|April delivery paid and sellers 40|-.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 6.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £19.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £127.

National Bank £48-1|8.

Eastern Bank £6-1|8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £84-1|2.

Conversion Loan £73-1|2.

Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £100-3|4.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £49-3|4.

Indian Stock, 3 per cent Sterling Loan £56.

Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £65-3|4.

Consols, £52-7|8.

War Loan 5 per cent £99-7|8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £90-1|2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 6.

T T Berlin on London 20.39.

T T Amsterdam on London 12.08-1|2.

T T Brussels on London 34.87.

T T Madrid on London Closed.

T T Milan on London 93.15.

T T Berne on London 25.17.

T T Paris on London 123.89.

T T London on Prague 165.25.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.	Cwts.
Wheat	459
Linseed	4,830
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	221
Gingellyseeds	324
Poppyseeds	53
Groundnuts	26,648
Castorseeds	41
Rice	1,362
Myrabollams	1,300
Cottonseeds	6,607
Gram	227
Joowar	165
Maize	91
Barley	410
Bajree	1,271
Coal	3,256 Tons.

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 7.

In response to heavy decline in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 319|12 for Broach A. M. delivery. There was heavy covering which was supplied by nervous liquidation. Liverpool opening cables were steady and prices after improving to Rs. 321|2. Later on prices declined on lower Liverpool and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M.	320	4	0
Oomra D.-J.	274	0	0
Oomra Mar.	279	8	0
Bengal D.-J.	215	0	0
Bengal March	222	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.	
Nov.	18.90—1.60
Feb.	187.80—1.20
May	191.10—1.50

READY COTTON SALES.

100	Cenchary Mill Comptah	295
100	Toyomankwa Dhuri old	208
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Arbi 227-1|2
100	Toyomankwa	Nagar 220
100	do	Arvi 258
100	do	Lyalpur 200
100	Bombay & Co.	Wun 283
100	Gokuldas Dossa	Hodal 222-1|2
200	Currimbhai	Tirupur 367
200	Ralli Bros.	Bengal 191

ROOM RATE.

Bengal D.-J. 215.
Bengal March 222.
Broach A.-M. 320.
Oomra D.-J. 273.
Oomra March 279.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal 224 220 215

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 7.	
F. P. Bales.	1929-30
Receipts to date 6-10-29	4576000
„ Yesterday do.	129000
Exports to date do.	2133000
Stock at Ports 2-11-29	2320000
„ Interior Towns do.	1305000
„ Liverpool 2-11-29	677000
Visible Supply 2-11-29	5068000
Quantity in Sight do.	7165000

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 527 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 123 per ton.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Bombay, Nov. 7.			
Wheat May	7	9	9
Wheat Jan.	7	5	9
Linseed May	12	6	0
Castorseed July	9	14	0
Cotton Seed July	4	8	0
Groundnuts July	10	12	0
Gram Punjab April	40	0	0

TATA STEEL PRODUCTION.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, report that the total approximae production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of October 1929 was: —

	Tons.
Pig Iron	72,019
Steel Ingots	... 53,314
Finished steel	... 42,135

FARE AND SQUARE

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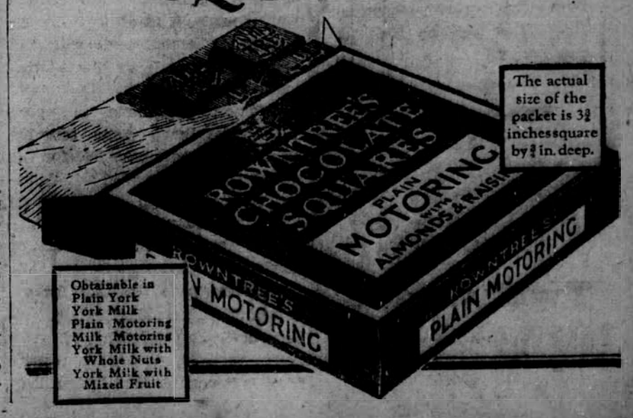

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1929.

WANTED PLAIN SPEAKING.

—:o:—

The situation created by the Viceroy's announcement calls for clear thinking and plain speaking more than anything else. Mere gestures of goodwill, good in their own way, have never sufficed to settle hard constitutional questions where conflicting interests are involved. As a gesture, the Viceroy's announcement was welcome but as an offer from the British Government it left much to be desired, if only because of its vagueness. Several Indians went into ecstacies over the offer before even carefully examining it. The debate in the House of Lords, however, has thrown much needed light on it and the debate in the House of Commons may be expected to throw more. We have now the word of the Labour Government itself that the Viceroy's pronouncement does not imply any change of policy and that any such change will be made, if at all, only by the British Parliament and will not even be considered by the Government till after the publication of the Simon Commission's Report. This must have some sobering effect upon those who felt for the moment that the era of self-determination was nigh. There is an intriguing sentence in Lord Parmour's speech in the House of Lords which says that Government wished to "pave the way for an unprejudiced consideration by leaders of Indian opinion of the Commission's Report when received." Is it possible that Indian leaders are to be invited to dot the i's and cross the t's of the Simon Report?

Though the Lords' Debate has appreciably clarified the situation, much uncertainty still remains about the scope, composition and terms of reference of the proposed Conference, which is not even euphemistically called a Round Table Conference by the Viceroy or Lord Parmoor on behalf of the Labour Government. It may suit the Government to be vague about its offer, but it is risky for us to be vague about our terms of acceptance. Leaving alone those who would accept any offer from Government with gushing gratitude, Mahatma Gandhi has done a great service by warning India of the possibility of the Dominion Status contempiated by the Viceroy's declaration being "as indefinite and illusory as the Responsible Government of 1919" and by warning the British Government against mistaking the intentions of the signatories to the Delhi manifesto. He makes it clear as day light that, "stripped of the courtesy becoming a document of that nature, the co-operation promised there is conditional upon certain events happening." He does well to add that if the conditions are not fulfilled, the very courtesy and trust that mark the document "will provide further justification for any strong action that the Congress may feel called upon to take at the forthcoming session."

Re-stating the conditions in the Manifesto, Mahatmaji says: "If the contemplated Conference is to result in India obtaining a Charter of Dominion Status, there must be amnesty, the composition of the Conference must be thoroughly nationalistic, and the administration must from now correspond as nearly as possible to Dominion Status. The Charter to be true must be simply a register of an accomplished fact." The need for amnesty has been recognised by many non-Congressmen both in India and England. And if the Conference is packed or asked to deliberate on the basis of the Simon Report instead of Dominion Status, Congressmen at least will regard the Conference as nothing better than the discredited "Joint Free Conference." Lord Birkenhead is welcome to say that Britain "would never, never, yield to threats." India is entitled to reply that she will never yield to bullying or fraudulent diplomacy. The simple fact is but hinted at by Sir Sir Stanley Reed in the words: "If it (Dominion Status) is to be ever denied, India will be driven out of the Empire." It would be more accurate to say that if Dominion Status is not conceded in the immediate future, India will be driven out of the Empire.

WRONG POLICY.

—:o:—

Sir Hilton Young has had personal acquaintance with the conditions of life and work of the East African Natives and it is all the more amazing, therefore, to find him advocating in an address before the Royal Empire Society on Wednesday a policy towards them which is sure to be a hindrance in their development politically and economically. He made the impudent suggestion, with which, of course, the White settlers will be in cordial agreement, that segregation of the Natives was "essential". If the Natives are to be kept apart as "untouchables" in their own country by the Whites who have grabbed their land and confined them to "reserves", it is difficult to see how they can ever have the opportunity to rise in the scale of human civilization. Segregation just suits the White planter who wants cheap labour and expects to find a large supply of it in the Natives who come up to his estates to seek employment. He is hostile to the idea of educating them, to the idea of finding any one of them, more intelligent than the others, amassing wealth enough to become a landholder on his own account. Sir Hilton Young's suggestion about the desirability of maintaining Native tribal organisations in East Africa is suspicious. It does not proceed from a desire to raise the level of the Natives; it has its origin in making the East African Territories safe for the Whites. If the Natives are to remain sunk in their old world system what chance have they of improving themselves?

Sir Reginald Mant was on the right track when during the debate on Sir Hilton's paper he referred to the Indian question in East Africa. He remarked that the political status of Indians in that country "was regarded in India as a test of British sincerity". He was right in laying emphasis on the fact that "India was waiting to see the British Government put their profession who practice". The report made by the Commission over which Sir Hilton Young presided is hardly helpful in suggesting to the MacDonald Government the right course for satisfying the Indian demand. It is their imperative duty to review the whole question, not only as regards the immigrant communities in East Africa but also as regards the Natives, with unprejudiced minds, and courageously adopt a policy which shall be just and fair to all interests.

THE LATE MR. NAROTTAM

—:o:—

There are many persons in Bombay who received the tragic news of the untimely death of Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas with the shock of deep personal loss. The late Mr. Narottam was born with a fortune and he lived to win a fortune more precious than material wealth—an exceptionally wide circle of friends—which few rich men have the privilege to possess. He helped generously all movements intended to secure what he always had in view—the progress of his country in all directions. It was this desire to be of service to his country that actuated him to establish, in co-operation with some friends, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, the premier shipping company in this country. By launching on this enterprise as well as by the considerable help he gave to the Tatas in the floatation of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, he set an example to Bombay capitalists, a large majority of whom have not ventured to invest their money in any other than the textile industry. Hospitable to a fault, courteous in manners and a faithful friend, his death makes a gap in the public life of Bombay which will not be easily filled up. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family for the loss they share with the Presidency.

TRUCULENT ATTITUDE.

—:o:—

It was a tactless move on the part of the British coal-mine owners to boycott the Conference between their representatives and the miners' Executive at the Ministry of Health. The MacDonald Government having arranged this Conference cannot be expected to take this insult lying down. The absence of the employers' representatives is reported to have been due to their unwillingness to negotiate regarding a national basis of wages, unless the Government were willing to include in the discussion the question of reduction of wages. But the mine-owners forget that however agreeable the Tory Government may have been to the employers' view of the case, their successors in office are committed to improve the lot of the empoyees and reduction of wages is a step directly antagonistic to the reform of the conditions of work and wages in the mining industry they advocate. The employers' truculent attitude is sure to help those who are advocating an early nationalisation of the British coal-mining industry.

WANTED AN ANTI-PRIEST CRAFT ASSOCIATION.

ITS GREAT URGENCY.

(By Dr. Ambedkar, M.A.Ph.D. D. Sc., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C.)

While at Belgaum I heard of the movement started by some of the Parsis in Bombay to found an association, the prime object of which shall be the abolition of priesthood as a caste. The object of such a body has only to be stated for the vast majority of the young educated people of India to accept it with alacrity. I do not feel called upon to discuss the ways of the Parsi Mobeds. But my Parsi friends may rest assured that the Hindu priestly classes stand in no way superior ethically, educationally or otherwise to the average member of the Parsi priesthood.

A CLOG ON THE WHEEL.

The counts in the indictment against the hereditary Hindu priest are numerous and appalling. He is a clog on the wheel of our civilization. Man is born, he weds, becomes the father of a family and then in time dies. All along the priest shadows him like an evil genius. Deviation from draconian rules prescribed by him according to the Shastras and Smritis of his own making is punished with a terror which 99 per cent. out of a hundred are unable to withstand. Ostracism or casting out man from Society is the weapon fashioned by the Devil himself. This the priest wields with ruthless, relentless and inexorable vigour. I must admit the officiating Brahman is a miserable specimen of humanity as a rule. He knows it just as well as we do. He practises the sham of being a middleman between the unseen powers and the helpless man and makes a living by it. Philosophers may well ask, is this class reprobate at heart? But whatever be the answer to the question this parasite living upon and eating into the vitals of Society can no longer be permitted to function without check or control. We in India might take a leaf out of the English reformation and bring both the religion and the priest under proper control and prevent its rank and wild growth.

A HEROIC TASK.

There is also a great necessity for effective legislation, against superstitious practices prevalent among the masses. They find their support in the priest. Wasteful offerings to gods and goddesses, long mourning and multiple ceremonies at births, deaths and marriages, insensate caste dinners are some of the senseless and meaningless practices in which the priest delights. Be it an occasion of joy like wedding or sorrow like death, it is equally availed of by the priests, many of whom pray, as one of the Parsi correspondents, has excellently shown, in order to be able to prey on their victims. I say the catalogue of the evils of priesthood is really appalling. Its final eradication can only be kept in view as an ideal but we cannot start a month too soon in initiating our righteous campaign. I cordially welcome the measures concerted by some of the leading Parsis. It is really surprising how much priest-ridden the Parsi community is. It has been estimated by some Parsi friends that for one year after his death a dead Parsi is economically a heavier burden on the poor family than a living one. A Parsi newspaper recently gave the instance of a man who while living could hardly afford an aluminium tumbler. But when he died the priest insisted that a silver goblet should be employed in his funeral ceremony. I quote this to show that with their keen practical wisdom the Parsis have very appropriately taken the lead in initiating measures for ridding India of the evil of priest-craft and I have no doubt that all enlightened Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians will join this heroic and noble task of cleansing priestdom, the weight of which they are certainly far less fitted to bear than their Parsi brethren.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR EXCISE DUTIES.

HOW TO ESTABLISH PROHIBITION.

(BY W. H. RENWICK.)

As a visitor to your country I am deeply interested in your efforts to get rid of the plagues of alcohol, opium and cocaine. They are dreadful demons. Hitherto your caste regulations and social customs have saved you from much of the devastation which these poisons effect. With the rapid disintegration of your old world institutions other evils must rapidly increase; it therefore behoves all the friends of India to work for the early curtailment or prohibition of the trade in these drugs.

It however appears to be a question largely of getting over a practical difficulty, viz., how can the Government replace the revenue which they will lose if the sale of the poisons complained of is prohibited. Government must be carried on, and it is only reasonable that when the reformers are asked to suggest some method whereby the loss of revenue should be replaced, that they should be replaced, they should have some suggestion which will enable Government to meet its liabilities. Any proposal put forward should be free of the evils associated with the taxes complained of, i.e., they should not work evil in society. They should be productive of good, if possible, and they should be capable of producing the sum required.

TAX ON LAND VALUES.

I would like to draw your attention to a source of possible public revenue which has of recent years been drawn on in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa, and is included in the proposals of the Imperial Government. Its taxation has been advocated by such eminent statesmen as Asquith, Campbell Bannerman, Lloyd George and others. That source is the selling value of land, exempting all improvements. It is certainly ample and will yield many times the sum required, if an adequate rate is levied. It will not work injury to society. On the contrary, it will do positive good, especially to the poorer people. The tax should be levied upon all land having a selling value after allowing for value of the improvements on the land. To illustrate Suppose a property to be saleable for Rs. 5,000, and the buildings, etc., on it would cost Rs. 4,000 to replace, the land of that property should be assessed at Rs. 1,000 and the tax levied on that sum. If a similar site adjoining has no improvements on it, it also should be assessed at Rs. 1,000. No distinction should be made between used and unused land. Still another property in a rural part of the State may be saleable at Rs. 5,000, and it may be that the land is of poor quality and it would cost to clear such land and to put up such improvements as it has Rs. 5,000. Such land has no selling value apart from the improvements and would not be taxable. On the other hand, the lands of the cities and towns which have high values would yield considerable revenue and it is right that it should be so.

URBAN LANDS.

Urban lands are not higher in value because their owners are more industrious than the owners of rural land. The values of a city are higher because of natural advantages, because the Government has made the railways to converge at that point, because tramways have been built to carry the people to the centre and because the people have settled there. Wherever population is dense, land values are high. If the population of Bombay were to move, to say Juhu, Santa Cruz, etc., and the railways were made to converge there, we all know that the land values of Bombay would disappear and those of Juhu would advance by leaps and bounds. Here then is a fund which is directly created by the community. Why then should not the community take some of it to enable its own Government to pay its liabilities if the revenue at present levied on alcohol, opium, etc., be abandoned? The tax itself, by causing idle land to be brought into use will provide employment for some of our unemployed people and aid in reducing the poverty so prevalent in our midst. It may be interesting to the friends of prohibition in India to know, that when in U. S. A. recently I interviewed the friends and the foes of prohibition in that country. Whilst I am not able to say what will be the ultimate outcome of the struggle now going on there, I was delighted to be told by the lawyer for the liquor interests that they realized that the open saloon was gone for ever. They do not ask for its re-opening, but only that there shall be a legal sale of liquor under Government regulations. The Canadian systems seemed to find much favour in U. S. A. They vary somewhat, but generally they include permission to buy a bottle of spirit at a Government store, for consumption at home. In some of the provinces should a man be found in a public street with a bottle of spirit, the seal of which has been broken, he is liable to prosecution. It is therefore certain that even the minimum result to be expected will be a big advance on the old condition of "the trade" in U. S. A.

W. H. RENWICK,
Melbourne, Australia.

Notes of the Day

Tactful.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald took care to be particularly tactful in his narration to the House of Commons on Tuesday of what he had achieved in his American visit. His modest account of the valuable contribution the visit has made to the cause of naval disarmament was meant for consumption in quarters not yet reconciled to the idea that all round naval disarmament will not affect their security. In France, Italy and Japan Mr. MacDonald's speech will be considered very carefully, and his significant reference to the fact that in his talks with President Hoover he did not raise the question of general disarmament will be particularly welcome to politicians in these countries who are apprehensive that at the Five Powers Naval Conference they will be confronted with an Anglo-American understanding strong enough to bear down opposition to progressive disarmament. Mr. MacDonald is only too conscious of the difficulties that lie in wait for him at the Conference. He has to take the lead in creating a spirit of mutual trust out of the present feeling of distrust.

Temple Entry Satyagraha.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has addressed a most touching appeal to the Poona Temple Satyagraha leaders urging them to consider seriously the desirability of postponing for sometime their proposed resumption of Satyagraha. He unreservedly condemns the decision of the Parvati Temple trustees to refuse the just demands of the Satyagrahis and some friendly negotiators. He admits, too, that in view of the Poona situation the Satyagrahis would no doubt be justified in resuming their campaign. Never-the-less he appeals to them "to make themselves doubly sure before they act so that the lead they will be giving others through their action would be not only correct but the only possible one in the present situation of the country." He further asks them to consider well whether resorting to Satyagraha at such a time would bring them nearer their rightful place in the community by helping to create wide-spread provocation, resentment and bitterness among the class Hindus just when there are unmistakable signs of their earnestly striving to solve the problem with all possible speed and at their own initiative."

Condition of Success.

We whole-heartedly sympathise with Jamnalalji's anxiety to solve the problem of untouchability as smoothly as possible. We agree with his view that Satyagraha is a hard weapon to handle and that "if roughly or indifferently handled, it proves a double edged weapon and recoils upon oneself creating internal cleavage." But we also agree with him that "if practised in its true spirit and form it blesses both those who wield it and those against whom it is wielded." We, therefore, endorse the appeal for caution but would add that far more depends upon the form of the Satyagraha in Poona than upon the time when it is to be resumed. So long as the Satyagrahis scrupulously discountenance even a semblance of violence or coercion, their Satyagraha, far from creating turmoil, is bound to awaken fully the now half-awakened conscience of the Hindu community.

Primary Education in Bengal.

The Select Committee on the Bengal Primary Education Bill is understood to have made some radical changes in the original Bill. One change, which is undoubtedly an improvement, is that the Primary Education Board is made practically independent of the Government and entrusted with the power of controlling primary education in the whole Province. Another improvement is that whereas the original Bill proposed to levy an education cess of five pice per rupee of Land Revenue in the ratio of one pice to be paid by the landlord and four pice by the ryot, the amended Bill has made the rate four pice per rupee, payable equally by the landlord and the ryot. It would have been more equitable and more productive, if the original rate of five pice were retained and the landlord were made to contribute three pice.

Her Fault.

The Maid: "There was a terrible storm last night, Professor."

The Professor: "Then why didn't you wake me? You know I can't sleep during a storm."

BRITISH SHIPPING INTERESTS THREATENED.

—:o:—

DISAGREEMENT OVER QUESTION OF STRIKE WAGES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A lockout has been declared affecting all joiners in the Federated Shipyards and ship-repairing establishments all over the country. The lockout will be effective up to 23rd November. It was the outcome of a conference at Edinburgh between the representatives of Ship-building Employers Federation and the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers at which the latter reported that the Trade Union ballot had rejected the proposals previously agreed to between the two executives for a settlement of outstanding wages and overtime questions including the Belfast Joiners' wages for the strike which is operating for the last seven months.—Reuter.

BILL FOR "PROTECTION OF GERMAN REPUBLIC."

—:o:—

Reichstag To Be Convoked On November 27.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Berlin.—The Reichtag will be convoked on November 27 to discuss a Bill for the protection of the Republic and the Nationalist Plebiscite Bill "against the enslavement of a Nation." It is announced on behalf of the Government that a referendum on the latter will be taken this year.

Note:—A message of November 2nd stated "the Nationalists are jubilant over unexpected narrow victory of their campaign demanding a referendum of the Bill "against enslavement of German people" in favour of which over four million voters have inscribed their names. The Bill will now go to the Reichstag which will undoubtedly reject it upon which a referendum will be held. Over twenty million must favour the bill before it can pass.—Reuter.

TWO PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED IN SCUFFLE.

—:o:—

Enmity Supposed To Be Cause Of Crime.

There was great excitement on Proctor Road, Girgaum on Wednesday night, when two persons named Govind Gira Pate and Suba Dulaji Shirodkar were, it is alleged, assaulted by a motor driver and about twenty others. They were seriously injured and were removed to J. J. Hospital for treatment.

It appears that on Wednesday night the above two injured persons were seated in their house situated on Proctor Road, Girgaum when one motor driver and about 20 others went to, their residence. First the motor driver went to them and asked them to come out as he had a private matter to be discussed. The injured persons went outside when they were assaulted by the motor driver and about 20 others. They sustained serious injuries which necessitated their removal to the Hospital for treatment. The Police receiving the information came to the spot but before the Police came the assailants ran away. The Police are making enquiries into the matter. The cause of the assault is said to be the enmity between them.

Mahant Deposed And Receiver Appointed.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Mr. K. C. Nag, the District Judge of Hooghly delivered judgment to-day in a long-drawn civil suit brought by Bangiya Brahmin Sabha against Satish Chandra Giri known as the Mohant of Tarakeswar. The Judge decreed in favour of Plaintiffs and ordered the removal of Mohant Satish Chandra Giri whom he found guilty of misappropriation of trust funds. Property claimed by the Mohant to be personal was declared by the Judge to be 'debottar.' The Mohant was therefore directed to deliver possession of it to a Receiver appointed by the Court.—A. P.

RESIGNATIONS FROM ASSEMBLY.

—:o:—

Former Incumbents To Seek Reelection.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Mr. J. Y. Philip who filled the seat at the Indian Legislative Assembly previously occupied by Colonel J. D. Crawford, has forwarded his resignation to the Secretary of the Assembly. Colonel Crawford will stand again for the vacant seat.

Mr. D. C. Stewart Smith who filled the seat previously occupied by Mr. Arthur Moore has also resigned and it is understood that Mr. Moore will offer himself for re-election.—A. P.

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

An Unofficial Tour.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Prince of Wales will pay an unofficial visit to South and East Africa early next year. The king and Queen have approved of his tour which will follow the lines of the expedition upon which he was engaged a year ago and which he abandoned when the news of the King's illness reached him in Tanganyika. On this occasion, the Prince will go first to South Africa sailing from England in the Union Castle liner "Kenilworth Castle" on January 3. After staying for a short while in Cape Town as a guest of the Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, he will proceed to East Africa where he will have some big game shooting and will visit some places he was unable to reach on last year's interrupted tour.—B. O. W.

Police Find In House Search.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

In connection with the alleged Derby Sweep Fraud Case, the house in Radhanath Bose Lane, Calcutta was searched by the Police, when, it is stated a letter addressed by J. N. Sen, one of the men arrested in this connection, having a bearing on the case, has been recovered.—Free Press.

GERMAN AIR LINER CRASHES.

Seven Persons Burnt To Death.

TWO ESCAPE WITH SLIGHT INJURIES.

LONDON, November 6.

Seven persons have been killed in the crash at Marden, Kent, of the German Airliner from Croydon this morning.

Two survivors of the German air liner crash are Prince Ernest Schaumburglippe, who has been injured, and Commander Glen Kidston, of the Royal Navy, a famous racing motorist, who has sustained slight cuts. It is believed that the plane crashed on a hillside owing to fog. The victims were burnt to death.

VICTIMS OF THE TRAGEDY.

The victims include Mr. J. T. G. Milne, Director of Messrs. George Henderson and Company, jute merchants, Calcutta, a bachelor, and Mr. H. J. Gaspar, senior assistant in Messrs. G. Henderson and Sons, Mincinglane, a married man, both of whom were bound for Berlin.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES' ENTERTAINMENT TO V. C.'S.

—:o:—

319 Holders Arrives In London From All Parts Of Empire.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Three hundred and nineteen holders of the Victoria Cross who are to be entertained at a banquet in the House of Lords on Saturday night by the Prince of Wales who will preside, will on Monday march from Wellington Barracks Cenotaph to take part in the Armistice Day service. Several Princes and guests have come from distant parts of the Empire for the occasion including 35 from Canada. The last man to receive the famous decoration was an Indian Soldier Subadar Ishar Singh who gained the Victoria Cross in the Northwest Frontier in India 1921. He arrived in London yesterday having travelled part of the journey by the Indian air mail.—B. O. W.

FEDERATION OF FREE NATIONS OF WORLD.

—:o:—

MRS. BEASANTS' IDEAL.

—:o:—

BENARES, November 6.

"The rule of foreign nation over a subject nation is a crime and no nation is good enough to govern another nation", declared Mrs. Annie Besant at a well attended public meeting held to-night in the Town Hall, Dr. Bhagvandas presiding. The subject of the speech was "Dominion Status for India". Mrs. Besant did not want freedom in the sense of isolation from other nations but with a sense of the co-operation of the different peoples of this world. Her ideal was a federation of free nations of the world, each nation of the federation enjoying the fullest freedom within its territory".—A. P

LABOUR INQUIRY IN MADRAS.

—:o:—

MADRAS, November 6.

In connection with the Whitley Commission's inquiry in Madras, it is understood that the Government of Madras have recommended the selection of Four Assistant Commissioners, two to represent capital and two labour. It is proposed to have five Lady assessors to represent different areas in the Presidency as it is difficult to find a woman assessor to tour with the Commission throughout the Presidency.—A. P.

GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF MADRAS.

—:o:—

MADRAS, November 6.

A Gazette Extraordinary has been issued in supersession of the previous one, announcing the arrival of Sir George Stanley, Governor-Designate, in Madras, on Tuesday next, accompanied by Lady Stanley and the assumption of Office by the Governor-Designate publicly the same morning at the Banqueting Hall.—A. P.

ILAMADDIN'S BODY.

To Be Brought To Lahore.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

It is understood the Governor of the Punjab has acceded to the request of the Muslim deputation to hand over the body of Ilamdin in Lahore. The decision regarding the route of the procession has been postponed till 6 p.m. tomorrow. It is reported the body would be escorted at Government expense from Mianwali to Lahore and delivered to Ilamdin's people at Lahore station.—Free Press.

C. P. Provincial Congress Committee.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Nov. 6.

At a meeting of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee, held last night, the following office bearers were unanimously elected: Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Barrister-at-Law, President. Mr. Bhagwan Din, Vice-President; Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Treasurer; and Seth Poonamchand Ranka, Secretary. The following seven members were elected members of the All-India Congress Committee; Messrs. Abhyankar, Dr. Khare, Bhagwan Din, Seth Poonamchand Ranka, Nilkantha Rao Deshmukh, Ghatwi and Kooshal Cahnd.—A. P.

ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS.

—:o:—

Liberals Vote With Govt. In Favour Of Resumption.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

All the Liberal Members of Parliament and three Conservatives voted with Government in the House of Commons last night in support of a motion proposed by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, "that this House is of opinion that the resumption of future diplomatic relations between this country and Russia is desirable and approves of the procedure for the settlement of the question outstanding between the two countries including those relating to the propaganda and debts as set out in the Protocol of October 3." The amendment moved by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, was defeated by 324 votes to 199 and Government motion was agreed to.—B. O. W.

792 ARABS AND 76 JEWS TRIED IN JERUSALAM

—:o:—

Statement In Commons On Recent Disorders.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lunn stated that up to 27th October, courts in Jerusalem had tried 792 Arabs and 76 Jews in connection with the recent disorders. Five Arabs had been sentenced to death up to 20th October.

Mr. Lunn stated that he had now authorised the Governor of Kenya to proceed with the Native Lands Trust Bill with amendments previously drafted with the object of securing the fullest protection to native interests.—Reuter.

REGULATION OF FOODSTUFF PRICES.

—:o:—

Labour Govt. Plans For Protection Of Consumer.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The President of the Board of Trade Mr. Graham, announced in the House of Commons that the Government are preparing new plans for the protection of the consumer and regulation of prices. The Food Council which during the last four years has inquired into the cost of foodstuffs but is without a statutory basis or power to demand production information, is to give place to Consumers' Council vested with such authority. This Council will deal not only with food but with other necessities of life. Government also intends to submit proposals to enable it to deal with trading interests which refuse to accept the view which Government may urge after considering the recommendations of the Consumers' Council.—B. O. W.

INDIANS IN CEYLON.

—:o:—

Only Permanent Residents Entitled To Franchise.

LABOUR GOVT.'S ATTITUDE CRITICISED IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Lunn was unable to give a closer estimate than was contained in the report of the Special Commission, namely that between forty and fifty per cent of the Indians in Ceylon were permanent residents and entitled to the franchise if otherwise qualified. The Government had fully explained the reasons why they departed from the recommendations of the Special Commission in a recent White Paper. Col. Wedgwood asked if the entire "coolie" population was excluded from the franchise although included in the Donoughmore report, and asked why the Labour Government so acted towards a report of a Conservative Commission. Mr. Lunn hoped that it was not so, and that the Labour Government had not taken any course which might even be implied to have such serious effect. Col. Wedgwood declared that the modification excluded the healthiest part of the working population in Ceylon.—Reuter.

Frau Zoubkoff Lying Dangerously Ill.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Berlin.—Frau Zoubkoff is lying dangerously ill in hospital at Bonn having contracted an infectious disease which has hitherto not been diagnosed. Her condition is alarming.—Reuter.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE.

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder, or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder.....

Available from 6 a. m. Nov. 8th to 6 a. m. Nov. 9th 1929.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a. m. every Sunday to 6 a. m. every Monday.

PRESIDENT OF B. P. C. C.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta Replaces Mrs Naidu

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Thursday evening at the Congress House, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. The attendance was nearly full and proceedings were marked off and on by scenes of considerable excitement.

Mr. R. Krishna Iyer moved that the annual repot and the audited balance-sheet be adopted. A complaint was made by one or two members that they had not received the copies of the report. It was explained on behalf of the Secreatries that the reports were duly posted to all the members and postal certificates of posting were obtained for the same. It was decided that the report be taken as read. However the consideration of the balance-sheet was postponed till next meeting to allow more facility to the members to study and examine the various items of expenditure.

The Committee then proceeded to elect the President for the next year. There was a keen contest between Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the only two candidates for the post. As a result of the ballot, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was declared duly elected, having secured 36 votes out of 67 present.

TRIBUTES TO MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu then vacated the chair in favour of Mr. Mehta. Eloquent tributes of praise were paid to the retiring President—Mrs. Naidu—by speakers representing all sections of the House. Emphasis was laid on the fact that Mrs. Naidu was replaced not because she did not enjoy the confidence of the House but with a view to ensure for her more leisure for her all-India and international activities. One and all expressed an opinion that Mrs. Naidu was more than a mother to all the members of the B. P. C. C. Particular references were made to the magnificent work she had done in America.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta added his personal tribute and assured the House that in the onerous responsibility which they had thrown on him, he would always seek the assistance and guidance of Mrs. Naidu. He was confident of the hearty co-operation of Mrs. Naidu whether she was in office or out of it. He also declared that henceforward he as the President was the servant of the whole Committee and he relied on the willing support of the House.

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Naidu was unanimously carried amidst applause.

MRS. NAIDU'S REPLY.

Replying to the vote of thanks, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu expressed a sense of relief at the decision of the Committee. She was personally grateful, she added, to Mr. Mehta for having relieved her of her responsibility of being tied down to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. She humorously remarked that after they got independence perhaps they would elect her as India's first ambassador in a foreign country. It was, therefore, in fitness of things that they should have thought fit to free her from a provincial responsibility. Mrs. Naidu reminded the members of an adage that "It is ill-bird that fouls its own nest." Whatever quarrels there might be among themselves they had got to square them up within the four corners of the House. The good name and the dignity of the Congress ought to be placed above everything else.

The Committee then elected Prof. D. R. Gharpure as its Vice-President for the next year, he having secured 33 votes as against 32 polled by his rival, Mr. B. T. Desai.

CONFUSION PREVAILS IN MEETING

There was then a great confusion in the House as some of the Muslim members proposed that the meeting be adjourned till next day as the Muslims had to offer their "Namaz". It was suggested by other Muslim members that those of the Muslims present who wanted to offer "Namaz" should do so in the adjoining room while the meeting should continue. The motion for adjournment of the House was defeated. Not satisfied by the decision of the majority, some of the Muslim members left the meeting as a protest. It was explained to them that nobody there had anything to say against their saying the prayers, but surely that was no reason why the business of the entire House should be blocked. The Muslim members persisted in their attitude and eventually walked out.

A vote of thanks to the retiring Vice-President, Mr. J. B. Patel, was carried.

The Committee elected Mr. R. Krishna Iyer as Treasurer and Messrs. Abid Ali Jaferbhai and M. H. Vakil as Joint Secretaries.

COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT.

The following members were elected to the Council of Management:—

Messrs. Gulabdas Harjivandas, M G. Desai, S. K. Patil, B. T. Ranadive, K. C. Desai, Vishvanatham, I. S. Patel, R. M. Kapadia, S. V. Deshpande, J. P. Joshi, P. G. Sahasrabudhe, J. A. Gandhi, Pathak and Dr. J. N. Choksy.

Following 7 candidates were declared duly elected to the A. I. C. C.:—

Messrs. M N. Talpade, S. A. Brelvi, Ganpati Shankar Desai, Jamnadas M. Mehta, B T. Desai, B. T. Ranadive and Munshi Mirza M. Ali.

Following are the Sub-Committees elected by the B. P. C. C.:—

Estate Sub-Committee:—Messrs. G. N. Desai (Secretary), P. Tricumdas, K. C. Desai, S. D. Navalkar, J. F. Joshi, I. S. Patel and P. G. Sahasrabudhe, besides the ex-officio members.

Labour Sub-Committee:—Messrs. B. T. Ranadive, S. K. Patil, C. K. Narayanswamy, N. N. Menon, Pragji R. Desai, G. Vishvanatham and G. N. Desai, besides the three ex-officios.

Propaganda Sub-Committee:—Messrs. B. J. Deorukhkar, C. G. Shah, S. K. Patil, P. Tricumdas, C. K. Subramaniam, R. M. Kapadia and S. V. Deshpande.

The Committee then elected members for the Volunteer, Library and Gymnasium Sub-Committees. The work of the Finance Committee was entrusted to the Estate Sub-Committee.

The meeting then terminated.

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BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY

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To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to thank you for kindly throwing open your columns for correspondence regarding the scanty water supply in the city in general and Girgaum in particular. The suggestion made by Mr. Desai in your this morning's paper is most appropriate and I once more take this opportunity to appeal to landlords to refuse to pay water taxes to the Municipality until the tenants' grievances regarding scanty water supply are removed. The authorities concerned with the water supply are playing really havoc and to-day matters reached a climax. Usually people used to get water from 4 a.m. onwards but this morning water was not available upto 5 a.m. and that too was at such a scandalously low pressure that it required double the time to get the usual supply on floors having direct connections, while floors without direct connections did not get at all. The measures adopted by the Hydraulic Engineer's Department to curtail the water supply are simply scandalous and it is high time the Corporators representing "D" Ward at once took the matter into their hands for immediate and thorough investigations. If things are allowed to exist as at present, there is not the least doubt that the health of the public will be at stake. Will Mr. Dalal and also the Corporators move in the matter without any loss of time?—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—Permit me to report the state of water supply on Kalbadevi side after reading the complaint of "A Girgaum Resident" in your to-day's issue. After 6-30 or 7 a.m. water does not rise to third floor. On the ground floor there is an interruption in supply the time and duration of which are irregular. In the evenings between 4-30 and 7-30 there is an improvement in pressure but not sufficient to obtain a good flow from taps on third floor while on higher stories there is no supply whatsoever.—Yours, etc.,

A KALBADEVI RESIDENT.

Nov. 6.

Muslim Protest Against Hindu Agitation

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, Nov. 7.

A meeting of the Junagad Mohamedan Khatri Jamat was held last night at Nawapura protesting against the attitude of the Hindus of different cities relating to the Prayag decision and appealing His Highness Nawab Sahib and the Dewan Saheb to reconsider the decision regarding Muslim rights and order the re-opening of the old mosque in Prayag. The following resolution was passed.

"This meeting humbly requests His Highness and the Diwan Sahib to overlook the decision given in which the Muslims are not thoroughly justified and also request His Highness and the Diwan Sahib to get the old mosque reopened."

LEADERS' UNANIMITY TELLS ?

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(Continued from page 1.)

conference and agreed that difficulties existed regarding when the goal of Dominion Status might be reached. His answer was when by the mutual consent between the Government of India and the Indian States, future relations had been so adjusted that all could unitedly work towards the achievement of the ideal.

MR. LANSBURY'S STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Peter MacDonald asked if Mr. Lansbury's message represented the Imperial Government's policy: If so why it was not issued under Mr. Benn's authority. Mr. Snowden said that the statement was a personal appeal and contained nothing inconsistent with the Government policy. Mr. Kingsley Wood asked if Mr. Benn was consulted before the message was sent. Mr. Benn replied "I entirely approve of the statement. It has made excellent impression in India. (Labour cheers.—Reuter.

INDIAN UNITY TELLS.

—:o:—

Mr: Padshah On Viceroy's Pronouncement.

Interviewed by a Press representative regarding Viceroy's speech, the Hon. Mr. Saiyed Mahmud Padshah a member of the Council of State said: "Good sense has ultimately prevailed and the matter-of-fact Englishman has come to realise the absurdity of the step which was rumoured to have been contemplated to censure the Home Government and the Government of India. The Englishman is too much of a practical businessman to allow either his party or much less his personal prejudices to override the weighty considerations of expediency.

I hope India will likewise rise equal to the occasion. In our attempt to close up our ranks we should display true breadth of mind worthy of ourselves and worthy of the great occasion which calls upon us to sink all our minor differences and stand united.

Assembly Motion On Viceroy's Statement.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Mr. M. K. Acharya has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the next session of the Assembly:—

"This Assembly conveys to the Governor-General its grateful appreciation of his recent efforts at securing a clearer statement of India's political goal as also a more acceptable procedure in taking the steps necessary in order to reach the goal constitutionally."—A. P.

Mr. Natesan's Appeal To Liberals.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Mr. G. A. Natesan, who is a signatory to the joint statement issued by the leaders, has made a statement pointing out the decision to present a reply to the Viceroy's invitation in that form, was arrived at after very careful consideration and with the approval of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. The suggestion that the statement was couched in a spirit of bargaining or huckstering was far from correct, and Mr. Natesan trusted that the Liberals all over the country would follow the lead given by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Sastri. The necessity for responding to the Viceroy's invitation and for united action on the part of all those who held progressive views should be pressed at the ensuing session of the National Liberal Federation.—A. P.

OBJECTIVE OF BRITISH POLICY MADE CLEAR.

—:o:—

Mr. Chagla On Viceroy's Statement.

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

Mr. M. C. Chagla in a statement to the press on the Viceroy's announcement says:—

The Viceregal announcement has made clear the objective of British policy in India and to my mind. It has also definitely amplified it. The preamble to the Government of India Act, 1919, talks of "responsible government" as the goal. Now that is a very well understood concept in constitutional law. It only means a parliamentary system of Government under which the executive is responsible to the legislature. But a country may well enjoy full responsible government an dyet have a legislature with powers which are largely circumscribed and restricted. Dominion Status, on the other hand, not only postulates a sovereign legislature but also important and far-reaching rights with relation to foreign policy.

WHEN WE MEET HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

It has been said in some quarters that the announcement does not do away with the irritating restrictions and qualifications which the Preamble lays down. In this connection, it must be remembered that the preamble forms part of a Parliamentary statute and it is only Parliament that can alter or amend it. Nor must we forget that when our repreesntatives meet His Majesty's Government at the conference, it will be open to them, nay, it will be their bounden duty, to press for a radical amendment. Further, we must not forget that the setting up of the Round Table Conference, in effect, has brought about a vital change in the method of constitution making, for India as contemplated under the Preamble. For the whole scheme of the Act was to deprive the people of India of any voice in their own constitutional progress. The Commission and the British Parliament between them were to determine what was good for our country and superimpose that decision upon us by means of a Parliamentary Statute. All that has gone by the board. Parliament will now be called upon to implement only those decisions which have been arrived at as the largest common measure of agreement between the representatives of India and His Majesty's Government.

"LET US PUT OUR HEADS TOGETHER."

I attach the greatest possible importance to the convening of the Round Table Conference as affording us one more opportunity for settling our own differences. Even the greatest communalist in the land will quail at the idea of our country being tried at the conference and found wanting. If the Viceregal announcement does not result in anything more than in this that it compels us to put our heads together in order to arrive at a settlement. I for one, as a passionate and uncompromising believer in unity, will be satisfied.—A. P.

Punjab Muslim League And Viceroy's Announcement

—:o:—

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

The Council of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League welcomes the announcement made by His Excellency the Viceroy as an earnest and sincere effort on the part of His Majesty's Government to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the Indian Constitutional problem The proposed conference between the British Government the representatives of British India and of the Indian States, after the publication of the Simon Commission report, with the one object of formulating an agreed constitution of India is, in the opinion of the Council, an act of far-sighted statesmanship and is calculated to inspire patriotic India with confidence in her future and hope of early realization of her goal. The Council, however, is convinced that an equitable adjustment of the Hindu-Muslim differences and an adequate and real representation of the communities and provinces having vital status in the country are the two essential conditions precedent to the success of the proposed conference and impresses upon Indian leaders as well as the Government the necessity of paying immediate regard to these requirements in order to secure the end in view. In particular, the Council regards it as its duty to declare that the Conference will be acceptable to the Muslim community only if real representatives of Muslim views are from all provinces invited to participate in the deliberations of the Conference.—A. P.

Rajkot Muslim's Protest.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 7.

At a public meeting of Mussalmans the following resolutions were passed:—

This public meeting of the Musalmans of Rajkot State and Civil Station expresses its strongest disapproval of the improper attitude adopted by certain Hindu newspapers and agitators regarding the decision of the Junagadh State in the matter of Prayag situated near Delvada under Jungahd State and submit that though said decision does not meet all legitimate claims of the Musalmans this meeting does not deem it proper to challenge it out of loyalty and the same having been in consonnance with the report of the impartial commission consisting of one Hindu, one Mahomedan and one European officer."

"This meeting further expresses its fullest confidence in the Administration of his Highness the Nawab Saheb and in his Diwan Mohomedbhai Saheb. This meeting further insistingly prays His Highness Nawab Saheb that if deputation of Hindus is allowed to wait upon His Highness in the matter of praying at Prayag Fair opportunity to place the Muslim case before His Highness be granted to Musalmans.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

—:o:—

Autumn Meeting Concluded.

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 7.

The Kolhapur autumn meeting concluded this afternoon in the presence of a fair gathering and in a pleasant weather. Out of a card of six events only one was clear and one second favourite materialised. After the first race, Her Highness Maharani Saheb of Kolhapur arrived in State and the Kolhapur Infantry band played the national anthem on Her Highness' arrival, the Shri Vijayamala Maharani Cup for which ten second and third class Arabs faced the starter was won from start to finish by Mr. Wacha's Mashal with O'Baid up. After the Cup race Mr. Lang gave away the Cup to Mahomed Haji, trainer of Mr. M. Wacha, amidst cheers.

Following are details:—

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A handicap for country-breds.

Major Hayes' POLYCLES, 9-10, Bowley 1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's SWANK, 8-5, A Clarke 2
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's DUNYA, 6-12, Rankin 3

Also ran:—Devaka 8-3, Dawlat 6-12.

Betting:—Five to four on Polycles, two to one against Devaka, threes Swank, six and tens the others.

Won by a neck, 1 length.

Time:—1 min 17-2/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 3-12 for win; and Rs. 3 and Rs. 3-8 for places.

THE BAWDA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Mr J A Wadia's MOON SPARK, 9-8, T Hill 1
Mr E Hazamy's MOHAN, 9-1, O'Baid 2
Mr Ghorpade's RAHAM, 8-0, S Black 3
Mr Patwardhan's Jalal, 8-12, Howell 4

Also ran:—Robinhod 8-8, Joyfuss 8-8, Maltan 8-3, Sipirea 7-11, Anaizan 7-10.

Betting:—Two to one against Jalal, five to two Mohan, fours Moon Spark, fives each Raham, Sipirea, sixes the others.

Won by a head, a short head, neck.

Time:—1 min 23 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 24-3 for win; and Rs. 7-4, Rs. 3-8 and Rs . 5 for places.

THE CITY PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr Mc. Elligott's HELEN, 7-13, Burn 1
Mr Kelso's HENRIETTA, 10-0, Harding 2
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's LONELY INN, 8-10. A Clarke 3
H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Viramathi, 6-12, Alford 4

Also ran.—Lakeside 9-4, Polycles 8-0, Royal Gem 7-11.

Betting:—Six to four against Henrietta, twos Lonely Inn, threes Helen, seven to two Lakeside, sixes the others.

Won by a head, 3/4 length, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min 2-1/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 8 for win; and Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3 for places.

THE SHRI VIJAYAMALA MAHARANI CUP.—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

A Cup value Rs. 500 presented by Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Kolhapur and Rs. 3,500 from the Fund. Winner a Cup and Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in Class II, that have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 or over and all Arabs in Class III.

Mr Wacha's MASHAL, 8-0, O'Baid 1
Mr Abdul Wahid's STERLING, 7-7, S Black 2
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHAHZAMAN, 9-10, Bowley 3
Mr Kelso's Daoud Beg, 8-7, Harding 4

Also ran:—Mooltan 9-9, White Cross 9-2, O'Brien 9-2, Warwick 8-11, Girgoot 7-11, Amber 7-6.

Betting:—Three to one against each Shahzaman, Mooltan, fours each White Cross, O'Brien, Warwick, fives each Daoud Beg, Sterling, sixes the others.

Won by 2 lengths, 1-1/2 lengths, head.

Time:—2 mins 22-2/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 24-12 for win; and Rs. 7-8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 11 for places.

THE PALACE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr Yussuff Harrison's PUPPET, 9-0, Howell 1
Mr Furdoonji's FLORAL FETE, 7-4, Wright 2
Mr Ghorpade's FIREAWAY, 7-11, S Black 3

Also ran:—Wasp 8-6, Shiva Kumari 7-9.

Betting:—Evens Fireaway, five to two Puppet, threes Wasp, fours Floral Fete, sevens Shiva Kumari.

Won by a head, short head.

Time:—1 min 47 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 9-8 for win; and Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 4-12 for places.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 350; third Rs. 200. A handicap for Arabs, maidens at time of starting.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's HERBERT, 8-9, Rankin 1
Mr Haji's NEWFOUNDLAND, 8-11, T Hill 2
Mr Taha's KHALIL KHAN, 9-0, Burn 3
Mr Ardeshir's Padmala, 8-5, Thompson 4

Also ran:—Baby Ben 8-8, Prince Rose 8-5, Raddam 8-0. Malik 7-7.

Betting:—Two to one against Newfoundland, threes Khalil Khan, seven to two each Herbert, Baby Ben, fives Prince Rose, sixes and eights the others.

Won by 2 lengths, 1-1/2 lengths, head.

Time:—1 min 25 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 13-4 for win; and Rs. 4-4, Rs. 4-4 and Rs. 4-8 for places.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, November 7.

The storm in the Central Arabian Sea has weakened rapidly and is probably becoming unimportant. Yesterday's depression off Marmagao lies this morning with its centre within a hundred miles of latitude sixteen degrees North, longitude sixtynine degrees East. Widespread rain has fallen in the south of the Peninsula.

Chief Amounts:—Coonoor two inches; Nellore one and a half; Karwar and Palamcottah one each; Madura and Vellore three quarters each; and Bellary, Kodaikanal, Bangalore and Cuddalore a half each.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to continue in the south of the Peninsula and Konkan.—A. P.

H. H. THE JAM SAHEB.

—:o:—

ARRIVING IN BOMBAY TO-DAY.

His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji arrives in Bombay this morning by the mail steamer "Narkunda." A large number of merchants and tradesmen from Jamnagar have arrived in Bombay to give a cordial reception to their ruler. The Jam Saheb will leave for his capital this evening by the Kathiawar Mail.

"THE NURSE CASE."

—:o:—

Disciple Of Upasani Maharaj's Evidence.

MEANING OF "MANDALI."

J. S. Desai, a devotee of Upasani Maharaj was further cross-examined when the hearing of the nurse case was resumed on Thursday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

In this case, Ramabai Dinanath, a nurse aged 30 claimed maintenance from Dr. C. S. Thacker, Assistant Professor, Grant Medical College, for her two children alleged to be born by the respondent.

Mr. J. B. Patel with Mr. Maneckshaw appeared for the complainant, while the respondent was defended by Mr. C. N. Kanuga.

WORK AT SAKHORI.

Cross-examined by Mr. Patel, witness stated that he could not recollect whether he was at the Ashram for the last 3 Diwalis. He had spent one or two Diwalis in the Ashram of Upasani Maharaj. When he first saw Ramabai she had 3 children with her. Witness had been entrusted with the work pertaining to the Ashram for about a year and a half. Prior to this (1 year and a half) he used to attend prayers at the Ashram.

Mr. Patel:—Did you see Nadkarni (Coroner's Court interpreter) at the Ashram?—No.

Mr. Patel:—Have you ever seen him at Sakhori?—No, I cannot recollect.

Replying to Mr. Patel witness said that Ramabai had been to Sakhori at summer time.

Mr. Patel:—What do you mean by summer?—9 months of the year, excluding the 3 rainy months. (Laughter.)

Questioned by Mr. Patel, witness said that the term "Mandli" could be used also to describe a family consisting of a brother and sister and need not necessarily be husband and wife. The walls of the room given to Ramabai at the Ashram were made of bricks.

Witness describing the postal arrangement at Sakhori said that the postman was of the place and was illiterate. He used to take letters to him (witness) so that he might translate the English names.

WITNESS'S KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH.

Witness was then given an English book to be read and his reading caused great amusement. He began to utter word after word at slow and irregular intervals and could not finish even a single sentence. His pronunciation was highly amusing and for institute he said "insutosu". (Laughter.)

The Capitol.

—:o:—

"The Mysterious Lady" at the Capitol is being shown for the last day this evening. It is a stirring picture which depicts the intrigues and intricacies of secret diplomatic service of the European Courts, with their calamitous pitfalls.

The next week—the Armistice Week, the Military Band lent by Col. Bannermann and which delighted crowded houses some time ago by playing the martial tunes of the epoch-making "Battle of Waterloo", is going to play again at all performances in addition to the screening of the interesting picture of "Poppies of Flanders".

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Prices Collapse 60 To 52 Points.

WALLSTREET OPERATORS SELLING.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of about 25 points but opened steady at a decline of 18 points. There was some short covering at the opening and as soon as buying orders were executed prices collapsed on general selling by Wall Street operators influenced by weakness of Wall Street and bearish crop estimates. The market closed at the lowest level recording a decline of 60 to 52 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 60 points to 17.30c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled weak and closed at a decline of 30 to 31 points. Spot Cotton prices closed 30 points down at 16.90c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 1 to 2 points. The market was narrow with a small business but later on prices declined on unfavourable New York advices and closed at a decline of 5 to 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices were reduced by 11 points to 9.65d. per lb. and sales of 8000 bales were recorded.

The Egyptian Cotton market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 3 points. Sakellaridis spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 14.90d.

Empire Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 8 to 2 points with January 9.22 and March 9.32.

The official weather report issued yesterday by U. S. Agricultural Department states that conditions have been unfavourable for the picking and ginning of cotton during most of the week, though in most of the Eastern States fairly good progress is reported. At the close of the week fair weather prevailed, which was generally favourable throughout the cotton area.

The following private crop estimates were issued:—

The Garside Cotton Service	14,700,000
Messrs. Proctor and Gamble	15,200,000
Memphis Commercial Appeal	15,003,000
Japan Cotton Trading.	14,978,000
Average Guess N.Y.E. Members	15,078,000

Cotton markets are now invaded by Wall Street operators and extensive short selling and heavy liquidation is the order of the day. Those who held bullish ideas and advocated purchases are now inclined to look for lower prices. However, last season January option was depressed to 17.25 and to-day the same price is quoted. If cotton was a purchase at 18 cent level, to-day it is safer to buy at a lower level. There is no change in the technical situation and we favour buying.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y. December Highest 17.53. Lowest 17.10. January Highest 17.65 (opening, Lowest 17.25 (2.46 p.m.)

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

General idea slight increase U. S. Bureau but reason for weakness market at last following general decline commodities and stock. Reaction possible but still against being long.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegram from their Liverpool friends dated 6th November 1929.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers:

"Sentiment commodity markets remains bearish owing dear money, weakness stock exchanges, caution still advisable."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

"Speculative and trade buying lagging. Looks lower."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—

"New York people expect Bureau 15,078,000 bales."

Reuter:—

"Market is very weak on general selling influenced by weakness of Wall Street and bearish crop estimates."

Hentz:—"Government weather report considered unfavourable but has very little influence on the market. There has been considerable selling because of continued weakness Stock Market. Confidence shaken and immediate future of the markket uncertain but now too low in our opinion."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 6.

December	17.10—60
January	17.25—55
March	17.55—55
May	17.82—54
July	17.95—52
Middling Spot	17.30—60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 6.

December	17.05730
January	17.16—31
Middling Spot	16.90—30

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 6.

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time3:—

January	17.52
March	17.82
May	18.08

New York 11-45 a.m.

January	17.47
March	17.77
May	18.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports 129,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 9,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 41,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

	Opening.	Closing.
November		9.26—05
December		9.31—06
January	9.39	9.36—05
February		9.38—05
March	9.50	9.46—05
April		9.47—05
May	9.58	9.55—04
June		9.55—04
July	9.61	9.59—04
August		9.57—04
September		9.56—03
October	9.56	9.55—03
November		9.54—03
January, 1931		9.55—02
Middling Spot		9.65—11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East India cotton	250

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 6.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes 42/3 December s'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 41/9 Nov/Dec. s5ment. Value.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 44. Nov. s'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C & F Calcutta,
Oct/Dec 11/10-1/2 per cwt.
Jan/Mar. 12/1 1/2 per ckt Sellers
C & F Bombay,
Oct/Dec. 11/11 3/4 per cwt. Sellers.
C & F Karachi,
Oct/Dec. 12/0 1/4 per cwt. Sellers

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 6.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b. Spot 8 7/16d. sellers.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.60—10
Scinde Fine	5.85—10
Scinde Superfine	6.10—10
Bengal Good	5.35—10
Bengal Fully Good	5.60—10
Bengal Fine	5.85—10
Bengal Fine	5.85—10
Oomra, Good	6..50—10
Oomra, Good	6.50—10
Oomra Fully Good	6.80—10
Oomra, Fine	7.10—10
Broach, Fully Good	7.70—10
Broach Fine	7.95—10
Broach Superfine	8.20—10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

November	14.14—03
January	14.28—03
March	14.48—03
May	14.73—03
July	14.98—03
November	15.27—04
Sakellaridis, F.B.F. Spot	14.90—05

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 6.

Copper Braziers, £94-1|2.

Yellow Metal £71.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £20-1|2.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £13.

Tin, English Ingots, £177-1|2.

Quicksilver, per bottle (75 lb.) £23.

Antimony, Foreign, Refined £29-15 Nov|Dec. value.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 6.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), Spot 11-5|8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 6.

Demand Bills 487.25

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Silver—China sold, India bought. Business is small.

Spot	22-13|16
Forward	23

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 6.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 6.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 5-5|8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market loans 5 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-13|16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 5-13|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-1|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-3|4 per cent.

Money Market.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

B.C. RATE—
T. T. 1|5 13|16.
D. D. 1|5 27|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Jany.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 15|16 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|4 15th Nov.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 1st/15th Nov.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T. T. 276 1|4.
Banks Selling T. T. 276.
Banks Buying T. T. 274-1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D. D. 917.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T. T. 134 3|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 132.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 120 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 152 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D. D. 156 1|4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 7|8.
CROSS RATE—
New York|London 4.87 7|8 6th instant.
Shanghai|London 2|2 15|16, 7th instant.
Japan|London 1|11 15|16 6th instant.
London|Paris 123.85, 6th instant.
London|Belgium 34.875, 6th instant.
London|Switzerland 25.17 1|2, 6th instant.
London|Italy 93.15, 6th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4:4:11-3|8 5th instant; £4:4:11-1|2 6th instant.

Silver London Ready 22 7|8 5th instant, 22 13|16 6th instant.

Silver London Forward 23 1|16 5th instant, 23 6th instant.

Silver New York Ready 50-1|8 5th instant, 50 6th instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 5-13|16 per cent. 5th instant, 5-13|16 per cent. 6th instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos 5-13|16 per cent. 5th instant, 5-13|16 per cent. 6th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. Nominal. 3 mos. 3 1/2 per cent. 6 mos. 4-3/4 per cent. 12 mos. 4 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Business was small. China sold. India bought.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 7.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/3.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|10.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/4.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95|12.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87|4.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96|3.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|10.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95|11.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 100/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101 1/6.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/9.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106|2.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75|8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88|7.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates, 20th November settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/1/0, 5 per cent 1945 55 Rs. 101/1/0.

Tone of Market:—Unchanged.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

3 Months Discounts 5 13/16 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 5 13/16 per cent.

Bank of England rate 6 per cent.

Call Money 3 per cent.

One Month 3 per cent.

Three months 4 per cent.

Six months 5 per cent.

Twelve Months 4 1|2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Easy.

Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

Quality Cigarettes —Quality Gifts

THEY'RE GOLDEN IN COLOUR —GOLDEN IN QUALITY

Like the fine new "VICEROY GOLD" CIGARETTE CASES, "PASSING SHOW" Cigarettes are golden in Quality! "Passing Show" Cigarettes are made in London's most modern and hygienic tobacco factory from pure unadulterated Virginia tobacco and are Quality! Quality! Quality! all the time. There's no conjuring with "Passing Show" Quality!

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Also for Anaemia & Intermittent Jungle and Bilious Fevers of Malarial Origin
A FINE APPETIZER
A TRUE TROPICAL TONIC
Manufacturers:
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Specifications of Four German Mangle Machines:—
Maker:—Fr. Gebauer of Berlin.
No. of metal bowls—2 only (Big).
No. of metal bowls—3 only (Small).
Working lengths of all Five bowls—9'—9-1|2".
Dia. of 2 big bowls—23-1|2".
Dia. of 3 small bowls—10-3|4".
Dia. of 2 top coppered rams—8-3|4".
Dia. of 2 bottom coppered rams—5-1|8".
Complete with G. M. pumps and fast-loose driving pulleys, etc.
All four in working order.
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Cuts Glasses like Genuine Diamonds.
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Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London Nov. 6.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Dec|Jan shipment paid £8.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nov|Dec shipment sellers £16-17-6.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Nov|Dec shipment sellers £18-15.

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co. Is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1929.

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THE LATE MR. NAROTTAM MORARJI.

An Appreciation.

(BY SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.)

It was in 1891 that Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar told me that he was looking after the education of the two sons of the late Morarji Goculdas, I was then in the Bhavnagar State service and was not in direct touch with Bombay businessmen but Morarji Goculdas' name was well-known all over the Presidency on account of the two mills which he had managed successfully during his life-time and on account of some of his charities in Kathiawad. Although, soon after I left Bhavnagar service and came to Bombay I had various occasions of meeting Mr. Narottam, the first occasion when we came into intimate business contact was when he, Sir Chunilal's father and myself under-wrote several lakhs of Tata Iron and Steel Company's shares. Out of three of us, Mr. Narottam was selected as a Director and we had to wait for years before we were taken up on the Board. We also came in contact in the work of promoting, with Tatas, Sir Cowasji, Sir Sassoon David and others, the Tata Hydro and Andhra Valley Power Companies. During that period I came to know that he had won the high regard of the late Jamshedji Tata and later on of Sir Dorab and the late Sir Ratan Tata. He was a promoter of the Katni Cement Company, one of the first Cement companies to be started in the country and, last but not least, he was one of the promoters, the Managing Agent and the Chairman of the Scindia Steamer Navigation Company.

GOKHALE'S FRIENDSHIP.

While our business connections began through the Tatas and Burjorji Padshah we were socially drawn to each other by the late Mr. Gokhale who looked upon him as a younger brother. Gokhale's friendship with him lasted till his death, and he showed his confidence in him by appointing him one of the executors of his will.

In those days Mr. Narottam used to take great interest in almost all public activities and when Gujarat suffered from famine in 1911-12 he, as Sheriff, started a special fund and collected a large amount which was distributed through proper agencies both in Gujarat and Kathiawad. His public services were likely to be recognised a second time by the bestowal of a knighthood but either through a sense of modesty or a desire to do public service without expecting a reward he wrote to Lord Willingdon not to confer any honour on him. I have seen Lord Willingdon's letter to him which shows that he fully appreciated the sentiments of Mr. Narottam. This was long before Mahatma Gandhi started his campaign against titles.

One special trait of Mr. Narottam's character which deserves special mention was his capacity not only to forgive but to forget. Many such instances have come to my knowledge but the one incident which has left an indelible impression on my mind is that which happened about eleven years back. I doubt if any one but Mr. Narottam would or could have forgiven the gentleman who had gone out of his way to insult and humiliate him. Yet be it said to the credit of Mr. Narottam that after the incident was closed by the intervention of some friends he did not during the last eleven years bring up that incident against that gentleman.

Owing to his hospitable manners and his innate courtesy he had made friends with various leading Indian Princes, the most lasting friendship being with His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore and his State. As fates would have it, he was not able to carry out the programme of his tour in Mysore on which he had set his heart.

LEADING CITIZENS PAY. CONDOLENCES.

The news of the death of Mr. Narottam Morarji has cast a gloom over commercial circles in Bombay. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Bombay Stock Exchange, the offices of Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Co., and various other concerns controlled by the latter remained closed to-day.

A large number of leading citizens of Bombay representative of all communities called at "Shanti Bhuvan", at Pedder Road, and paid their condolences to the bereaved family. Mr. Morarji's aged mother is prostrate with grief.

The search party including Mr. Shantikumar and Mr. Tricumdas, the son and nephew of Mr. Narottam Morarji, who went to Lonavla, returned to Bombay on Thursday morning by the Madras Mail, and there was a stream of callers at their residence to offer condolence to the bereaved family.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

A large number of messages of condolence have been received from various Indian Princes and public men from all parts of India, among them being messages from H. H. the Maharajah, the Yuvaraj and the Dewan of Mysore and H. H. the Maharajah of Porbunder.

HOW MR. NAROTTAM MORARJI MET HIS DEATH.

—:o:—

Accident At Tiger Leap?

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

The following message has been received about Mr. Narottam Morarjee from Tata Power House, Bombay.

Mr. Narottam Morarjee, motoring in his new Lancia car by which he had intended to drive to Mysore next week, while on his way to Bombay from Sholapur went to see the Tiger's Leap Point near Lonavla at about 3.30 p.m. yesterday (Tuesday). As the right path was missed the car had to be stopped some distance away from the point and Mr. Narottam got out of the car to walk up to the point. When he got there he requested some other visitors returning in the direction of the car to ask the driver to bring the car to a nearer byepath. When Mr. Narottam did not return to the car for some time the driver began to search for him, but as it was getting dark and failing to trace him he went to the Lonavla police station. The search which was then begun continued on throughout the night and the day following when this afternoon (Wednesday) at about 5-30 p.m. the dead body of Mr. Narottam Morarjee was found in a hollow about 1,400 feet below the Tiger's Leap Point. The usual danger of this point due to its dizzy height was at the time of Mr. Narottam's visit aggravated by high winds. The body was sighted by the search party which was accompanied by the son and nephew of the deceased and was brought up to the surface at about 7.45 p.m. when it was directly taken to the Hindu crematorium and the final rights began at about 10 p.m.—A. P.

LATE MR. NAROTTAM MORARJEE:—The Board of the Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association has passed the following resolution:—

"The Board notes with deep regret the painful news of the premature death of our illustrious citizen and eminent businessman Mr. Narottam Morarjee. The Board believes that the prominent part played by him in furthering the interests of the various industries of Bombay, especially the shipping industry is writ in the history of Bombay in letters of gold. The Board adjourns its meeting in honour of his death without transacting any business.

It is further resolved that a copy of the resolutions should be forwarded to the family of the deceased."

CLOSING OF OFFICES.

The Office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was closed on Thursday on account of the sad demise of Seth Narottandas Morarji past President of the Association.

The P. J. Hindu Gymkhana will be closed to-day (Friday) on account of the sad death of Mr. Narottam Morarji.

ADMINISTRATION OF IRAQ.

—:o:—

Mandates Commission Examines British Govt.'s Report.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Geneva.—The Mandates Commission examined the British Government's report on the administration of Iraq. M. Bourdillon, counseller of the High Commissioner, drew attention of the Commission to the country's increased the economic prosperity and emphasised the wisdom of the British Governments decision as regards the 1927 treaty in which connection it postponed seeking approval of the League Council until it has been ratified by the

Andhra Desa Hindu Mahasabha.

—:o:—

BEZWADA, Nov. 6.

The Andhra Desa Hindu Mahasabha met this morning, Dr. Moonje presiding. Mr. K. Nageswara Row, Editor of the "Andhra Patrika," welcomed the delegates. The President urged the formation of a branch of the Hindu Mahasabha in Andhra Desa and desired that the Hindu Mahasabha in the South should evolve a New India, fortified within and without, to combat the forces of disintegration threatening the country, physically, religiously and politically, and should proclaim that the country was united racially and culturally. The Conference adjourned after passing a resolution favouring the formation of an Andhra Desa Branch of the Hindu Mahasabha.—A. P.

KHANZADI CASE.

—:o:—

Defence Wants Time.

SEQUEL—TO AMENDING OF CHARGES.

HYDERABAD, Nov. 6.

A lively duel of words ensued when, consequent upon an amendment of the charge, Mr. Elphinstone, Counsel for the Defence, in the Khanzadi Case, put in sedveral applications for adjournment one after another this morning.

At the outset an application was put in praying for an adjournment to enable the defence to meet the new situation created by the amendment accused, regarding especially some witnesses whom the prosecution proposed to call to prove that Khanzadi was at Tatta, that she died and was buried there.

DEFENCE WANTS TIME.

Defence contended that these issues, had the accused to meet the former charge under section 366, would have been irrelevent. They were principal issues in connection with the case and were part of a different transaction of which the accused knew nothing and at the time of the occurrence of which they were in jail. The accused, therefore, required time to receive instructions for cross-examination of those witnesses.

The Court rejecting the application held that the new charge was very similar to the former one and that, in the opinion of the Court, the accused were not prejudiced.

The defence, thereafter, submitted an application for an adjournment on the ground that the defence proposed to move the High Court for the cancellation of the amendment to the charge.

Mr. Lobo, Public Prosecutor, was for going on with the trial till the High Court Bench, at Karachi, passed orders on the application, but the defence pleaded for at least two days' adjournment.

The Court was disposed to grant an adjournment till Friday, but the defence, preferring to proceed with the trial rather than have a short adjournment, the Judge rose, adjourning the Court for the midday recess.—A.P.

LATE MR. NAROTTAM MORARJEE.

Mr. Narottam Morarjee, one of the prominent citizens of Bombay, whose untimely death in tragic circumstances has caused a sensation in the city. —Devare.

SAREE SCORES.

—:o:—

East Indians Vote For National Dress.

SHORT SKIRTS DENOUNCED

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Nov. 5.

An interesting debate was held on Sunday in St. Joseph's School Hall, Kandivli, to discuss whether the 'Saree' or the western dress conduces towards the progress of the community.

Mr. Ben Mendes opening the debate, made a strong case for the adoption of the 'Saree' as the mode of dress for Indians. He declared that every Indian proud of her nationality ought not to be ashamed of wearing the costume of her country and that in comparison with the Western dress the 'saree' was both economical and modest. Looking at it from a point of convenience, he argued that the 'Saree' was a more suitable garment for the carrying out of household duties and was not subject to "fickle fashion."

Mr. Michael Mendes opening the attack on 'Saree' dwelt on the advantages of the Western costume, stating that the dress was the "vade mecum" to high society in these times and tended to add to the dignity of a lady. He denounced the 'Saree' as unseemly and cumbersome and urged its abolition since it was antiquated.

FROM FIRST HAND EXPERIENCE.

Of the other speakers, Miss May Mendes for the proposition appealed to the audience to stick to their National costume and stated that at the present time Western dress was getting more and more indecent. She pointed out to the denunciation from the Pulpit of the demoralising effects of modern craze of short skirts and sleeveless blouses and affirmed that the 'Saree' was graceful and convenient.

Rev. Fr. Gomes who presided, then put the proposition to the vote which was won by a large majority.

FIRST 13 HOURS ADORATION AT URAN.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Nov. 5.

For the first time in the annals of Catholic Uran the XIII Hours Adoration was held on Sunday on the occasion of the titular feast of the Church dedicated to Our Lady of Purification.

It has been the custom to celebrate the feast, which properly falls in February, during Divali in deference to the wishes of the Inamdar Mr. DeSouza who defrays the expenses. This year Fr. Andrew D'Souza (transferred from Bandra in April last) in order to rouse his parishioners, mostly fis herfolk, and to instil into them the love of their religion, decided to hold the XIII Hours Adoration.

On Sunday morning at the 6-30 Mass the Blessed Sacrament was exposed and a large number approached the Communion rails, some of them after no less than 10 or 15 years. At the high Mass the Rev. Vara, Fr. S. Fonseca, preached an eloquent sermon exhorting the faithful to practise their religion and to heed the admonitions of their young Vicar.

During the day, the Church was visited by groups of parishioners and a special hour was taken up by the Catholic Kolis. In the evening, the Blessed Sacrament was taken in solemn procession round the Church Compound which was prettily decorated with flags. At the two repositories specially erected Benediction was given.

The interior of the Church was profusely adorned with variegated paper hangings.

LONDON, November 6.

Rome.—Sig. Baroni, Ambassador in Angora, has been appointed to Germany in succession to Aldrovandi Marescotti who has been placed on the retired list.—Reuter.

MR. JAYAKAR'S ACTION REGRETTED.

He Speaks For Himself.

NATIONALIST PARTY SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

YEOTMAL, Nov. 7.

Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., Secretary of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly, has issued the following statement:—

As Mr. M. R. Jayakar who is the President of the Responsivist Party and Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly, has completely identified himself with the statement issued by the Bombay leaders of the Liberal Party expressing their appreciation and satisfaction at the declaration in the Viceregal announcement of October 31 to hold a Round Table Conference, and declined to subscribe to the statement issued by the leaders assembled at the Delhi Conference, thinking it unwise to impose any stipulations at this stage, it is very likely that a certain section of the press and platform may take Mr. Jayakar's opinion as typical of the attitude of the Responsivists of Maharashtra and the Nationalist Party in the Assembly towards the Viceregal pronouncement about the Round Table Conference. I think it necessary, therefore to issue the following statement to remove all misunderstanding on the point. I very much regret that Mr. Jayakar did not consult his colleagues either in the Responsivist Party in Maharashtra or the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly before signing the statement issued by the Bombay leaders. The presidents of three Provincial branches of the Responsivist Party, viz., Maharashtra, Berar and C. P. Marathi, have already expressed their concurrence with the statement issued by the leaders assembled at the Delhi Conference.

INFORMED OF DELHI MEETING.

As the Secretary of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly I had duly informed him that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nationalist Party was being held at Delhi to consider the Viceregal pronouncement. He replied and authorised me to say that he approved of the idea of convening such a meeting although he regretted his inability to attend the same. The Executive of the Nationalist Party held a meeting on the 2nd of November with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Leader of the Party in the chair. The terms of the Viceregal pronouncement were discussed at great length in an informal way, and I was authorised by the members present to record in the proceedings of the meeting that the members appreciated the sincerity of His Excellency Lord Irwin in his efforts to bring about a solution of the Indian constitutional reforms and remove the state of deadlock that exists. They also desired to express their readiness to co-operate with the representatives of His Majesty's Government at the Round Table Conference, but it was generally urged that it was necessary for the Government and public leaders to work with a view to create an atmosphere in which constitutional problems could be approached in a truly dispassionate spirit on both sides. The members held that general amnesty to all political prisoners and clear and unambiguous enunciation of the essential purpose of the Conference, viz., the framing of a Dominion Constitution for India, would greatly help to inspire public confidence and create the necessary atmosphere.

RESULT OF UNANIMITY OF OPINION.

Lastly, the members postponed final consideration and actual drafting of the statement to be issued in the name of the Party till after the decision of the Leaders' Conference. All members who were present at the above meeting attended the Leaders' Conference and all of them approved in its entirety the draft of the statement finally passed there and put their signatures to it. In view of this unanimity of opinion among the members of the Executive Committee who were present at Delhi, it was not thought necessary to convene a formal meeting in the evening after the Leaders' Conference was over. This will clearly show that the Executive Committee of the Nationalist Party is in full accord with the views expressed in the statement issued by the Leaders' Conference. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, who is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Party, but was absent for unavoidable reasons from the Delhi meeting, subsequently wired to Pandit Motilal Nehru his consent to be a signatory to the Leaders' statement. Mr. G. D. Birla, another member of the Executive Committee, who attended the Conference, is also reported to have signed the same, and I feel confident that the signatures of Messrs. Neogy and B. Das who were the only remaining absent members of the Executive Committee will soon follow. Mr. Jayakar is no doubt entitled to have his own opinion and express the same, but I am constrained to add that speaking as he does for himself on this occasion, he enjoys the unique honour of being without a second from the Nationalist Party to stand by him.—A. P.

IDENTIFICATION PARADES.

Magistrates' Evidence.

—:o:—

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE PROCEEDINGS.

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

At the resumed hearing of the Lahore "Conspiracy" case, Dr. G. C. Sharma, Principal, Victoria Diamond Jubilee Institute, deposed that Jaigopal, the approver was a student of that institute in 1927 and 1928. But he was not at that that time the Principal.

Mr. Gopal Krishna Deposed that Room 96 of the Aryan Building was rented to Pratapsingh by Mohang.

Mr. Roshanlal, Magistrate deposed that an identification parade of the accused was held. They were mixed up with many others of the same age. Some of the witnesses could identify, while others could not. Jaigopal identified Shiv Verma, embraced him and wept bitterly. Hansraj, another approver could not identify him, while both Jaigopal and Hansraj failed to identify Jai Dev. On the 24th June the identification parade of B. K. Dutt was held in the Central Jail, mixed up with 9 others in jail clothes. Witness Chander Singh failed to identify him. Witness next deposed that the different places were shown to him by the accused Mahabir Singh.

Cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Mr. Lala Ramlal, the Magistrate who had held the identification parade next deposed as to the witness who could identify Bhagat Singh. His cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. Daulatram, Head Clerk, D. A. V. College deposed Kishorilal and Premnath were students there. Lalachand identified Agiyaram and Kishorilal as persons to whom he had rented his house.

Hearing was then adjourned.—Free Press.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Poppy Day Concert at the Royal Opera House on Thursday.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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(For Details See Page 5.)

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IN THIS ISSUE

DOUBLE CAGE MOTORS.

BELT SPEEDS AND POWER.

CONCRETE MAKING.

MOTOR TALK.

INDUSTRIES OF MYSORE.

DIVALI PROSPECTS.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY

BY "CHRONICLER".

November 1st:

The Dewali season this year has of a sudden become pre-occupied with politics and business prospects, which otherwise should have loomed large in the conversations of our businessmen, have receded to the background, a contigency which cannot be avoided in the present condition of affairs.

But it will be worth our while to ponder over the past and the future. Old accounts have now been closed and new books opened. The lights are burning brightly in the windows and streets and to the accompaniment of incense and crackers the merchants are awaiting for boni orders. Will they get them this year better than last year or worse? And this question is yet worrying them for many a day and night to come.

"Business is depressed" has become so popular and fashionable a phrase of late that our local businessmen consider it proper always to take a gloomy view of prospects. In times of the boom they had boldly and even wildly plunged forth into ventures with a spirit of enterprise verging on madness. Now that years of losses have taken their due toll the same spirits are despondent. To-day no new venture meets with encouragement. Ask for advice on a new share for investment! The utmost caution is exercised. Warnings are given galore by the very same people who only a short period before had counselled a bold policy. Demoralisation which had set in on the failure of the boom is still rampant.

But why deny the obvious facts: Business is improving, though not at the rate it should and not to the extent it was expected. I do not prophesize for the future. But let us take up the balance sheets of our local companies or the trade returns of our ports. Making allowance for all the skill of accountants and staticians to hide the truth, still improvement is evident. The Mill Strike last year did take place, it is true, and act as an effective brake on progress. But is that sufficient cause for despair?

* * * *

NOVEMBER 2ND:

At a time when attempts are being made to improve and expand banking in this country, the general business community is at a loss to understand the reason of the rise in the Bank rate to 7 p.c. Money is said to be unlendable and the call rate is fluctuating around 2 p.c. The doubts which exist about currency manipulation now at least have some strong foundations. Higher rates of money will force the selling of raw materials at lower prices and some export bills will be available to maintain the artificial exchange. But this will be at the cost of the economic ruin of this country. It is no wonder that the confidence of the public in the monetary policy of the country is impaired!

* * * *

November 3rd:

Diwali holidays should be days of joy and out I hied myself to the country to partake of the charms of Nature. But business being business, I could not go far from the scene of my labours. Within forty miles of my office as the crow flies, are the sulphur springs of Vrajeshwari. I had read of similar places in the West. If a city were blessed with such a neighbourhood, well paved roads would have taken the tired businessman to comfortable hotels and a well cared for countryside.

But here I found myself in a wilderness. The roads were only styled so by official pariance and not because they deserved the name. The springs were only holes in the ground, built up, not by those who should devote their resources to improve the country, but by the charitable trustees of a local temple. Accommodation and food supplies were nowhere in the locality. But the most miserable sight was that of the villagers. They were not the fat inkeepers of other lands who flourish at the expense of the visitors. On the contrary, they were starved out fever stricken haggard folk. Even little children showed signs of disease. It would be a wonder

(Continued on page 8.)

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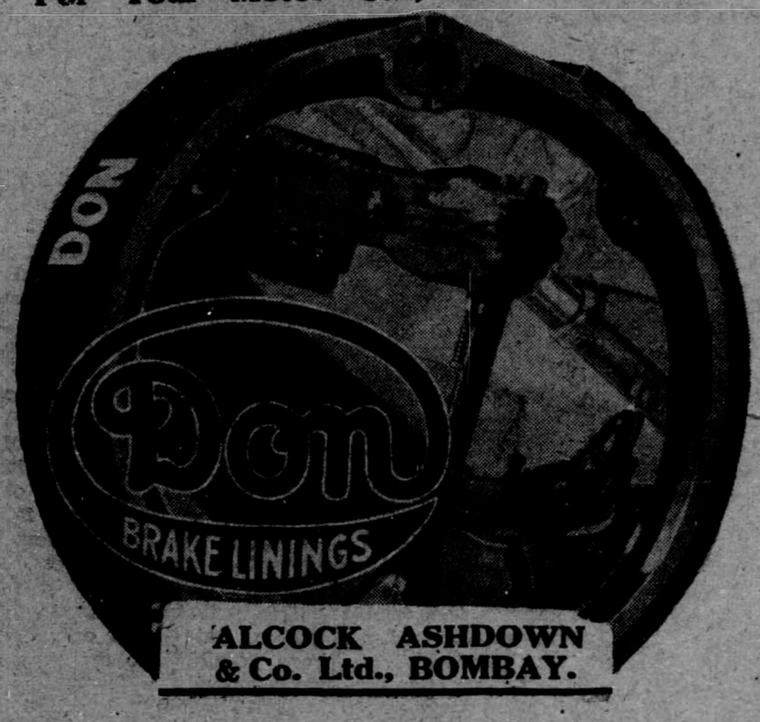

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B.E. (Bom.), B.Sc. Eng. (Hons.)
(London), A.C.G.I. (Lond.).

The ordinary three phase induction motors are ideal machines in so far as they are cheap, simple in construction, dependable, simple to control and require but little attention. Although these motors are much to be preferred to slip-ring motors owing to their robust construction, simplicity and greater factor of safety due to the elimination of a number of working parts such as slip rings, brush gear, etc., their inherent weakness lies in the fact that they have a poor starting torque and an abnormally nigh starting current. Consequently this type may only be thrown directly on to the line, provided its output does not exceed a certain small value, because of the high voltage fluctuations, which cause flickering of light, in a lighting supply, which is very objectionable. The heavy rush of current at starting makes it very difficult to safeguard it effectively against overloads, as the fuses or protective switches invariably operate during the starting period, unless shorted or rated for higher currents, in which case they offer no adequate protection. A further disadvantage of the ordinary squirrel cage motor is the fact that the starting torque increases in jerks—accelerating wear of the bearings, spur gearing, or other means of transmission, which not only results in a detrimental reaction upon the driven machines, but also upon the goods manufactured.

Thus, it will be seen, that the squirrel cage motor, though ideal in many respects, cannot very well be used in industries, particularly to drive certain textile machinery, as rapid starting causes breakage of the threads and similar disturbances.

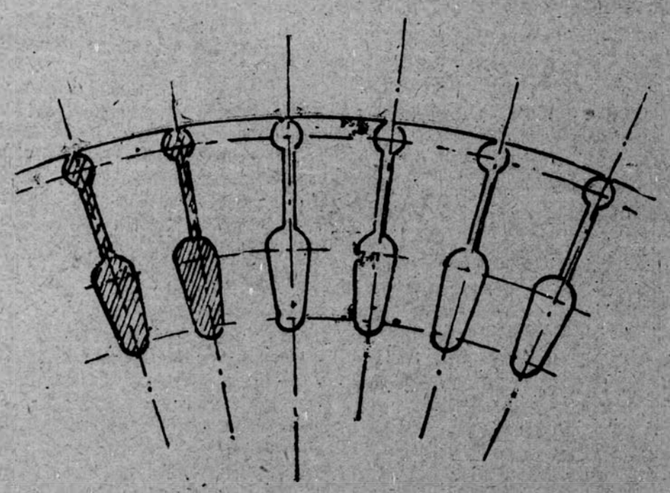
Endeavours have been made by several manufacturing firms to obviate the above objectionable features of the ordinary squirrel cage motor; and of recent years we are presented with a motor that surmounts all the above difficulties and is of such design and construction that it still embodies the special feature of the ordinary squirrel cage motor, namely, simplicity. This motor is the double cage motor, whose special features are described in this article.

The stator of a double cage motor is similar in construction to that of an ordinary squirrel cage induction motor and functions to produce the necessary revolving magnetic field. But the rotor of a double cage motor is slightly different and deserves study.

The following figure shows the cross section through the rotor of a double cage motor:—

It will be seen that the cage is built in exactly the same way as an ordinary squirrel cage motor and that it differs only in the altered shape of he rotor slot; and yet the starting conditions of the motor are so remarkably changed that it is interesting to follow the operation of the motor during the starting period.

The rotor has two-bar windings which are integral with the short circuiting ring. One winding is situated in slots—directly under the outer surface of the rotor and consists of bars of small cross section, with the result that it has a high chmic resistance but low inductance. The inner winding is situated deeper in the slots and consists of bars of a heavy cross section, which results in a winding of high inductance but low ohimic resistance. The inductance of the inner winding is greater than that of the outer winding, due to the leakage flux which crosses the slits between the two windings. In consequence of this difference in inductance, the ratio of the currents flowing in the two windings varies with the frequency.



Section of the Rotor of a Double-Cage Motor

When starting, the rotor has a comparatively higher frequency; and hence the rotor current is to a certain extent forced into the outer conductors of high ohmic resistance. This makes it temporarily equivalent to a rotor of high Ohmic resistance and results in a high starting torque, and low initial current. As the motor speeds up, the frequency of the rotor voltage diminishes and the rotor current is automatically transferred to the low resistance inner conductors. The effect of high inductance is negligible with the very low rotor frequencies obtained in normal service. Thus it will be seen that this displacement of the current at starting takes over the function of a starter.

This principle has long been known, but it has only recently been possible to manufacture a machine with a favourable power factor. The difficulties had hitherto been experienced in casting this special rotor winding integral with the short circuiting ring. The realization of this aim enables the heat produced in the outer cage during starting to flow directly to the massive underbars. Thus, burning of the starting winding cannot take place and as there are no soldered joints, the rods cannot get loose and separate from the short circuited rings.

It is interesting to know that the starting current of these motors is about 1.5 times the full load current, during the entire starting period. And the starting torque about 0.7 to 0.8 times the full load torque and sometimes as much as 100 per cent.

Briefly stated, the double cage motor has the following advantages over the slip ring type motor:—

Simpler construction, no slip-ring or brush lifting device, smaller weight and smaller dimensions, erroneous switching operations at starting being impossible, simple control, greater reliability in service, better running conditions as regards efficiency and power factor, no alteration of torque in jerks, greater freedom as to the choice of the site of erection, as there is no brush lifting and short circuiting device requiring attention, lower price, saving of energy during starting, and being suitable for unskilled personnel on account of simple construction.

Owing to the above characteristics, the double cage motors have proved suitable for universal application. A few particularly important fields of its employment are mentioned below:—

CRANES, LIFTS: The motors start with high but uniform torque. The driving system, ropes and other parts of the equipment are thus relieved of excessive stresses. Pole changing double cage motors are employed to enable hoisting at various speeds.

MACHINE TOOLS: The smooth starting feature of double cage motors preserves both machine tool and material.

TRANSMISSION SHAFTING OF ALL KINDS: The adoption of double cage motors obviates the difficulties of the belt being very often thrown off the pulley, since they start up with a high uniform torque and accelerate smoothly.

PUMPS, FANS: It is generally known that ordinary squirrel cage motors are not suitable for driving centrifugal pumps even with a star delta starter, as they are incapable of developing sufficient torque in the proximity of full speed. If under such circumstances, the motor be thrown directly across the line, a heavy current surge makes itself disagreeably apparent in the supply system. The high torque and low starting current of a double cage motors makes them, however, particularly suitable for such drives.

Furthermore, the smooth starting of double-cage motors renders them admirable for driving fans of all kinds. With squarrel cage motors there is the fear of the vanes of the fan getting loosened, due to jerky starting.

PAPER AND TEXTILE INDUSTRY: In this particular field, the double cage motors are ideal for its adoption. Its smooth starting feature effectively preserves the threads, yarn and fabrics from damage.

THE M. A. N. DOUBLE ACTING TWO STROKE MARINE ENGINE.

It seems there is a general tendency in some countries to replace the single acting Diesel Engine, which has more or less reached the limits of efficiency, by the double acting type.

During the first 20 years following the invention of the Diesel engines, almost exclusively the four-stroke type engines were built The M. A. N. Company even now are building the four-stroke single acting type with considerable improvements from their older types. The Augusburg works of M. A. N. are at present engaged in building two airless injection type engines—the largest hitherto type ed out—each developing 3600 B. H. P., which are intended for a Spanish ship yard. In course of time the general opinion has turned in favour of the double acting two-stroke engine.

In the early days, the designers of the two-stroke Diesel engine were faced with various difficulties, chiefly the control of the thermal stress which is more troublesome in valve scavenging than in port scavenging. The two-stroke engine has so many advantages, especially for larger outputs, that development and improvements in this type were never given up. As far back as 1908, the first single acting two-stroke engines were being produced in Nuremberg and work was started on the double acting type in 1910.

Attempts were then made to replace valve scavenging by port scavenging and this formed the real basis of the double acting two-stroke engine. The exhaust and scvange ports are on the same side of the cylinder liner. An important point about this system is that only a minimum quantity of air is required, as the scvange air forces the exhaust gases before it. This method of scavenging is not only suitable for large units—(as is confirmed by the 15,000 H.P. Engine installed at the Neuhof Electricity Works, Hamburg)—but it can be used for high speed engines and engines of the smallest sizes.

Outstanding among the passenger ships propelled by double acting engines of this type is the largest motor vessel in the world "M. S. Augustus" of the Navigazione Generale Italiana which was put into service in October 1927. It is equipped with four double acting two-stroke engines aggregatting 28,000 B.H.P.

MATCH IMPORTS.

Imports of matches into the Bombay Presidency during the official year ended 31st March, 1929, receded still further from 745,000 to 270,000 gross of boxes in quantity and from Rs. 7.83 lakhs to Rs. 2.74 lakhs in value, owing chiefly to reduced shipments from Sweden. Japan despatched 32.7 0 gross of boxes as against 5,000 gross of boxes in the preceding year. Sweden continued to be the chief source of supply, her share in the total imports being 76 per cent. as against 84 per cent. in the previous year. The decline in imports of matches is largely due to the expansion of the Indian match industry and to the improvement in quality of Indian matches. As in the previous year, there were no imports of undipped splints, veneers and empty match boxes. Imports of matchwood for the manufacture of splints and boxes fell from 677,000 cubic feet valued at Rs. 13,28 lakhs to 550,000 cubic feet valued at Rs. 10.33 lakhs. The falling off was chiefly noticeable in the arrivals from Japan, which shipped only 72,000 cubic feet as against 288,000 cubic feet in the preceding year.

BELTING SPEEDS AND POWER.

BY ROY C. MOORE, M.E., (of Chas. A. Schieren Company).

One of the first questions that arises regarding the belt, and one on which there is considerable misunderstanding, is the effect of speed on its ability to transmit power. Belts, like almost every medium for the mechanical transmission of power, are confined to a certain range of speeds in which they can operate with economy and reliability. Speeds in excess of this range are often the cause of unsatisfactory operation of belts. For general factory use where the belts are of moderate widths, such as those used on general countershafting and machines, speeds between 1,000 and 3,000 f.p.m. have proven to be the most satisfactory. In the case of large main drives where the pulleys are of good size and the bearings are mounted on solid foundations, higher belt speeds, such as 5,000 to 6,000 f.p.m. have proven satisfactory.

An analysis of the maintenance records of the belts in any factory will show that small belts operating at high speeds (in excess of 3,000 f.p.m.) require more attention than those operating in the range between 1,000 to 3,000 f.p.m. The better service in the lower range of belt speeds is undoubtedly because:

(1) The belts make fewer bends per minute

(2) The pulleys remain in proper alignment for longer periods of time, as vibration at low speeds is less.

(3) The belts can correct misalignment more easily at the slower speed than at a higher speed because they can climb the crown of the pulley.

The result is that a belt can be run at low speeds for longer intervals of time after shafts have gotten out of alignment, thereby lowering the maintenance cost. At the slower speeds, belts out of balance seldom cause trouble, but at higher speeds, particularly when they are running over small pulleys, they are likely to prove quite bothersome.

LOSS OF CONTACT.

When belts are operated at very high speeds over small pulleys, the centrifugal tension plus the resistance of the belt to bending, greatly reduces the arc of contact between the belt and the pulleys. In the case of belt drives on centrifugal pumps, high-speed blowers and high-speed wood planers it will be noticed that the belt contact with the small pulleys instead of being 180 deg., as it supposedly should be, may be reduced by centrifugal force to as little as 110 deg., as is shown in an accompanying sketch.

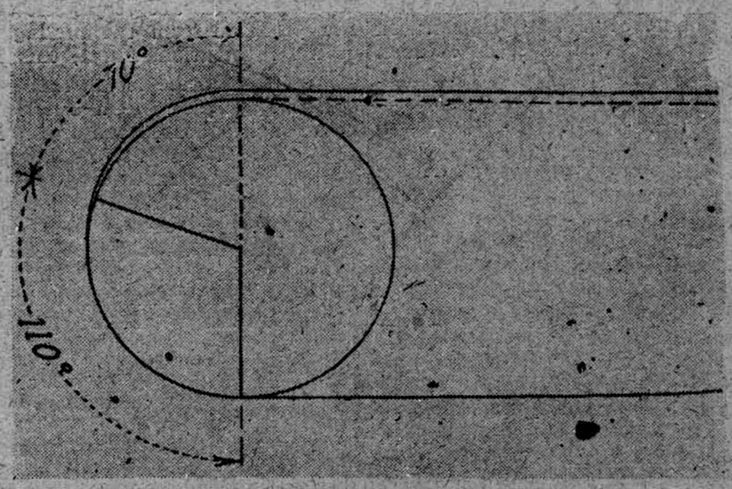
This decrease in arc of contact can be observed on a belt that is giving trouble from this cause. To make the observation it is best to place a piece of white cardboard behind the edge of the belt and the rim of the pulley, and then sight along the pulley face, noting, while the belt is in operation, how far back the light can be observed, between the pulley face and the belt.

In the case of pulleys with a crowned face, the point at which the belt actually leaves the pulley is back of the place observed, but is hidden by the crown.

Wider belts, that is, 18 in. in width and over, which are generally given more careful attention, and are used on drives that are set securely on rugged foundations, seldom give trouble when operated under normal conditions at a belt speed of less than 6,000 f.p.m. Although many belts are operated in excess of this speed, it will be found that they generally require frequent attention and often are very short lived.

Some belts have been operated up to 8,000 f.p.m. In fact, it is not uncommon for the edger belts in lumber mills to operate at speeds of 7,000 to 7,500 f.p.m. In the case of several high-speed drives observed, the belt proved very troublesome, but when the speed was reduced the belt lasted much longer and gave better service. This improvement was brought about in one case by changing the 96-in. driver operating at 300 r.p.m. with a rim speed of 7,500 f.p.m. to an 82-in. pulley with a rim speed of 6,400 f.p.m. The edger pulley was reduced from 19 in. to 16 in. in diameter, which still drove the edger at 1,500 r.p.m.

The centrifugal tension in the 14 in. double (28-oz.) belt was reduced by approximately 322 lb. The 16 in. diameter pulley had about the same surface contact as the 19-in. pulley, because the slower speed allowed the belt to make a greater arc of contact on the edger pulley. The capacity of the belt was slightly higher at 6,400 f.p.m. than at 7,500 f.p.m., therefore, the belt not only operated better but required less attention.



Effect of high-speed operation on arc of contact.
This sketch shows the amount of lost contact on a high-speed belt due to the centrifugal force and the resistance to bending at the high speed. This loss of contact on a belt operating around 7,000 f.p.m. under normal tension will often amount to 70 deg, as shown here, on a drive where ordinarily an arc of contact of 180 deg. would be expected. Increasing the tension to maintain contact will cause operating troubles, high maintenance cost, and short belt life. Frequently, it is possible to transmit as much power by decreasing the belt speed enough to overcome this centrifugal loss so that the full arc of contact is maintained, and at the same time increase the belt life and decrease the operating trouble and maintenance expense.

CRITICAL SPEEDS.

Belts, like almost any other mechanical equipment, have critical speeds. Very little is known about the critical speeds of belts, because it has heretofore not been a serious or general problem. It is, however, known that the critical speed is different for nearly each belt thickness of the same tannage. The critical speed of a belt is usually indicated by the belt riding from side to side on the face of the pulley or by violent flapping of the slack strand. Changing the center distance, load, or belt speed, shifts the critical point for that particular belt or drive.

When a new belt is purchased to replace an old one, it will, if it is of a different thickness, seldom have the same period for that particular drive. Troubles of this nature have been encountered on automatic refrigerating machine drives. Under no-load or partial load the belt ran satisfactorily, but when the heaviest work was being done the best would ride from side to side, sometimes so violently that it looked as though it would come off the pulleys.

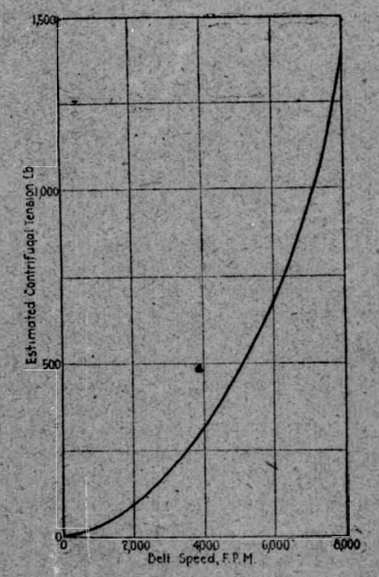
A study of the drive showed that the motor was loaded less than 70 per cent. of the time; therefore, by replacing the motor pulley with one of smaller diameter the belt speed was reduced and at the same time the peak load on the motor was also reduced, thereby incidentally cutting down the power company's demand charge. At the slower speed the belt ran satisfactorily and the motor operated approximately 80 per cent. of the time.

A little care given to new, high speed belts will add much to their life and service. When a new belt is installed on a drive where the belt speed is high, it is advisable before running to dress the belt thoroughly with a good belt dressing, preferably one of a liquid type which strikes readily into the leather. A high-speed belt should be run under no-load for some time, until the internal fibers are properly lubricated and the belt limbered up. When a load is put onto a new belt which has not been treated either by the manufacturer or after installation, the belt will be found to heat from the internal friction caused by the rapid bending and straightening. In some cases the heating is so great as to cause early cracking of the surface, as is shown in an accompanying illustration, and results in premature wearing out of the belt.

USE OF IDLERS.

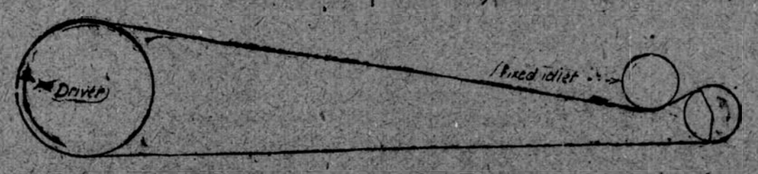
Drives that give trouble as a result of poor arc of contact caused by excessive belt speed and have a small driven pulley can be greatly improved by placing a fixed idler on the slack strand, as close as possible to the driven pulley. Locating the idler in this position not only increases the arc of contact on the small pulley, but through checking the motion caused by the bending of the belt around the idler, keeps the belt wrapped more tightly around the small pulley and, at the same time, permits running the belt under a lighter tension.

When the small pulley is the driving pulley a flexible idler must be used. When flexible idlers are used on high-speed drives it is advisable that they be equipped with a pulley that has been balanced dynamically at the belt speed and that the frame of the idler be equipped with checks to control the rebound.



This shows the estimated centrifugal tension on a 14-in. heavy double belt at different speeds.

The above suggestions are not cures for high-speed belt troubles, but will be an aid toward increasing belt life and lessening the maintenance costs. Whenever possible, it is better to avoid high speeds, thereby eliminating the cause of the troubles.



Position of fixed idler with small high-speed driven pulley.
For high-speed operation of belts when the driven pulley is the smaller a fixed idler should be placed as shown to secure the greatest wrap on the small, driven pulley. This position also serves to check the belt at the point where it runs on to the pulley, thereby securing greater pressure between belt and pulley. When the small pulley is the driving pulley a flexible idler must be used.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' PROGRESS.

The Indian Insurance Companies' Association of Bombay, since its formation in February 1928, has been very active in seeking to promote the interests of Indian insurance companies. The association has just published a booklet recording the progress of indigenous insurance business and the part which the association has played. A feature of the publication is an appeal to Indians to place their business with Indian companies. It is pointed out that such companies by their successful operation well deserves patriotic support. Several business houses in Bombay are said to have guaranteed business with Indian companies alone.

REVOLUTION IN AIR-CRAFT.

The frequent fire accidents in aviation have led many an aviator to improvise a method by which "safety" oils could be used in the place of the highly inflammable petrol. If it is only possible to utilise the ordinary oil, it would mean a thorough revolution in modern aircraft. A recent announcement has it that five 65 horse-power engines of Air-Ministry's air-ship "R-101" will not burn petrol but the common oil. Mr. Allan Charlton a London Engineer, the inventor of the Engines, claims taht they will burn 25 per cent. less fuel than petrol and the risks of fire will be reduced to a minimum. He is quite sanguine that the engines can be adapted to aeroplanes. He says that the heavy oil used can have light applied to it without igniting it. This, he believes, would prove especially suitable to tropical air services.

THE ELEMENTS OF CONCRETE MAKING

(Reproduced From A Pamphlet Issued By The Concrete Association Of India.)

SAND AND BROKEN STONES FROM THE FILLER.

In a concrete mixture, the sand and stones form the filler which the cement paste binds together. It is desirable to use as much sand and stones, as a given amount of cement that may be used for the to make the cement go as far as possible.

Table I shows the approximate proportions of sand and stones to cement that may be use for the various classes of work.

It is seldom that sand and stones are in a perfectly dry condition. Table I shows that with dry sand and broken stones, more mixing water is needed per sack of cement than when the materials are damp or very wet. This is because the water contained in damp or wet sand and stones is free to help to form the cement paste. It is, therefore, not necessary to add as much water to the mix when damp or wet sand and stones are used, as when they are dry, to secure the proper proportion of cement to water.

The use of Table I can be demonstrated by referring to the exercise in the previous article. It will be found from the table that the class of concrete work which includes the concrete brick calls for the use of 5 1|2 gallons of water per sack of cement, assuming that the aggregates are dry.
only 1 seer of cement was required to make the brick, 1|2 seer of water was used, which is the same proportion of water to cement as recommended (5-1|2 gallons per sack of cement). Had the aggregate been either moist or very wet, less water would have been added (See Table I).

The trial mixture for this class of work or the amount of sand and broken stone to add to the cement paste is given as I sack cement to 2.4 c.ft. sand to 3.6 c. ft. stones (1:2:3 mix). Since we used only one seer (by weight) of cement, we added approximately 2 seers of sand and approximately 2 seers of stones, which quantities are in the same proportion as those recommended.

WORKABILITY.

One of the most important requirements of a well-proportioned concrete mix is that it be of such a degree of stiffness or wetness (called plasticity) that it can be placed in the form readily and with due care will result in dense concrete with smooth surfaces from rough spots called "honeycombing". In other words it must be workable. It may happen that the proportions recommended in Table I will not produce a workable mixture. If a concrete mixture is too wet, stones sink to the bottom of the mass, and the resulting concrete is weak or porous, because it is not of uniform composition throughout. If the concrete mixture is too dry, it is stiff and hard to handle and place in the form. Both conditions are corrected by changing slightly the amounts of sands and stones but never the amount of mixing water. If the mixture is too wet or sloppy so that water collects on the top or around the edges, and broken stones are added in small amounts, and mixed until the right degree of workability is obtained. If the mixture is too dry and appears crumbly the batch may be made workable again by mixing up a small amount of water-cement paste in the same proportions as originally used and adding it slowly until the mix is workable. Succeeding batches should be made according to the adjusted proportions.

A mixture that is suitable for one job may be either too stiff or too wet for another. For example, a mixture for heavy walls and foundations should be stiffer than the mixture for thin sections containing reinforcing bars.

In adding the quantities of sand and broken stone to obtain workability, care must be taken to proportion the sand to stones carefully so that the mix will not contain either too much or too little sand. When the sand and broken stone are added to the paste, the sand and cement paste form a mortar which binds the stones together. If there seems to be too much coarse material and the stones are very noticeable and protrude from the mixing, as in the illustration, Fig 1, this indicates that there is an excess of coarse aggregate. On the other hand if the coarse materials are not visible, as in the illustration, Fig. 2, this also indicates incorrect proportioning of sand to coarse aggregate. In this case there is too much sand. Both conditions are corrected by changing the relative amounts of sand and stones. For most work, a mixture made as much as possible like the one shown in the illustration, Fig 3, will be satisfactory.

WATERTIGHT CONCRETE.

In previous paragraphs it was shown how the ratio of water to cement in a mixture controls the strength of the concrete. The ratio of water to cement also governs the watertightness of concrete. Concrete made with up to 6-1|2 gallons of water to each sack of cement will be watertight if properly cured as explained. (later) on. Using more than this quantity of water usually results in less dense concrete. As the density of concrete decreases, its water tightness also decreases. Structures that are to be watertight, are therefore always made with concrete mixtures containing not more than 6-1|2 gallons of water for each one-sack batch.

AGGREGATES.

Sand and gravel or broken stone are usually spoken of as "aggregate". Sand is called "fine aggregate" and gravel or crushed stone "coarse aggregate". Sand or other fine aggregate, such as rock screenings, includes all particles from very fine (exclusive of dust) up to those which will just pass through a screen having meshes 1|4 inch square. Coarse aggregate includes all pebbles or broken stone, ranging from 1|4 inch up to 1-1|2 or 2 inches. The maximum size of coarse aggregate to be used is governed by the nature of the work. In thin slabs or walls the largest pieces of aggregate should never exceed 1|3 the thickness of the section of concrete being placed.

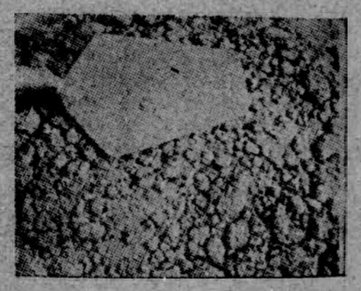


Fig 1.

Concrete mixture in which there is 'Not sufficient' cement-sand mortar to fill the spaces between the stones. Such a mixture will be hard to work and will result in rough, honeycombed surfaces.

Fig 2.

A concrete mixture in which there is 'an excess' of cement-sand mortar. While such a mixture is plastic and workable and will produce smooth surfaces, the yield of concrete is also likely to be porous.

Fig 3.

A concrete mixture which contains 'Correct amount' of cement-sand mortar, With light trowelling all spaces between the stones are filled with mortar. Note the appearance on the edges of the pile. This is a good workable mixture and will give maximum yield of concrete with a given amount of cement.

NATURE OF THE AGGREGATES.

The principal characteristics of aggregates that effect the strength and quality of concrete are hardness, soundness, durability, cleanness and grading. Since they form nearly three-quarters of the hardened concrete, they are of necessity an important consideration in the production of durable structures. Aggregates which are soft, unsound and rapidly wear away under the influence of the weather cannot be expected to endure indefinitely in a concrete structure, even through some protection is afforded by the cement paste. Fortunatly, many of the more common rocks and gravels

TABLE 1.

RECOMMENDED MIXTURES FOR SEVERAL CLASSES OF CONSTRUCTION.

INTENDED PRIMARILY FOR USE ON SMALL JOBS.

Kind of Work.	Gallons of water to add to each one sack batch.			Trial mixture for first batch.			
	Dry sand	Moist sand & broken stone.	Wet sand & brokin stones.	Cement.	Sand.	Broken Stones.	Maximum aggregate size.
				Sacks	c. ft.	c. ft.	Ins.
Foundations walls which need not be watertight mass concrete for footings, retaining walls, compound walls, machine foundations etc.	7-1|2	6	5	1	3.6	6	2
Watertight basement walls and pits, walls above ground, dams, monsoon protection walls and sundry small block-articles.	6-1|2	5	4-1|2	1	3	4.2	1-1|2
Storage tanks, bins and troughs. Well curbs and platforms. Septic tanks and cisterns, Watertight floors, sidewalks and roadways. Flagstones and slabs, pool linings, steps, stairs, beams, lintes, corner posts, gateposts, columns and piers.	5-1|2	4-1|4	3-3|4	1	2.4	3.6	1
Posts and poles for fencing, telegraphs and signals. Garden furniture, benches, boxes and flower pots. Other work of very thin sections.	4-1|2	3-3|4	3-1|2	1	2.4	2.4	3|4

are of such composition that they are resistant to ordinary weathering.

CLEANNESS.

Aggregate should be clean, free from fine dust, loam, clay and vegetable matter. These "foreign" materials are objectionable because they prevent adhesion, thereby reducing the strength of the concrete and increasing its porosity. Concrete made with dirty sand or pebbles hardens very slowly even under the most favourable conditions and may never harden enough to permit the concrete to be used for its intended purpose.

GRADING OF AGGREGATES.

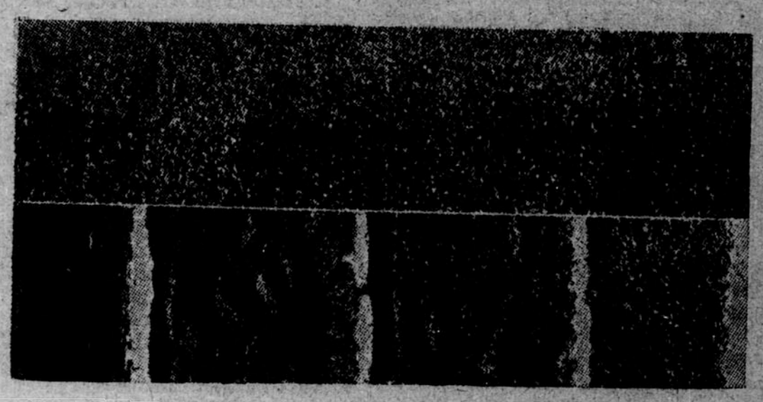
Sand should be well graded, that is, the particles should not all be fine nor all coarse, but should vary from fine up to those particles that will just pass a screen having meshes 1|4 inch square. If the sand is well graded, the finer particles help to occupy the space (voids) between the larger particles, thus resulting in a dense concrete and permitting the most economical use of cement in filling the remainder of the voids or air spaces and binding the sand particles together.

Coarse aggregate must also be well graded from 1|4 inch up to the maximum size used on the job.

PIT GRAVEL.

The natural mixture of sand and rounded stones as taken from a gravel pit is usually referred to as pit gravel. This is seldom suitable for concrete unless first screened so that the sand may be separated from the stones and the two materials reproportioned in correct ratio according to the class of work. Most gravel pits contain either more sand or more stones than desirable for a concrete mixture. Usually there is too much sand. Pit gravel nearly always needs washing. If so, it may be washed as will be described in the next article.

(To Be Continued.)



This is how a well-graded coarse aggregate appears before and after being separated in three sizes. Reading from left to right in the separated aggregate: 3|4 to 1- 1|2 inch size, 3|8 to 3|4 inch size, 1|4 to 3|8 inch size. Note how the smaller pieces fit in between the larger ones in the mixed aggregate, thus producing a dense mixture.

Sample of well-graded sand before and after it has been separated in various sizes. Particles vary from fine up to 1|4 inch in size. Width of strips indicates amounts of each size. This is good sand for concrete work.

HIGH GRADE LUBRICATING GREASE vs. OILS.

BY R. N. BAPASOLA.

Efficient lubrication plays an important part in reducing the average loss by friction. Also, good lubrication by grease reduces fire risk. Considerable amount of savings can be effected by textile mill owners and mill agents if they arrange to get grease bearing arragements on line shafting, Roller Bearing, Ball Bearing, Plummer Blocks, etc.

Very high grade quality grease free from chalk, talcum, soft stone, graphite, and possessing 200 degs. melting point, would be of immense service, especially when used on line shafting and wherever grease pressure cups are used. It is a well known fact that oil lubrication results in dry bearing, unless it receives constant attention, and thus causes large amount of friction, scored bearings; and sometimes shafts are broken and complete stoppage may take place. A grease of very high grade quality serves the purpose of lubrication very considerably, and keeps the bearing cool, whereas it requires relatively a very large quantity of oil in order to get a relatively small amount of lubrication.

There are great many disadvantages in using castor oil, cocoanut oil and shafting oils. In spite of observing the precaution of attaching a tray underneath the line shafting in order to avoid dripping of the oil when the machine is working, very often the tray gives way and the oil is splashed on to the slivers, cotton yarns and even ready made cloth, so that a large amount of wastage takes place and the quality of the cloth is considerably reduced. Sometimes numbers of pieces are rejected for a few drops of oil which has a corosive effect through out the whole piece. In fact, a large amount of saving can be effected if engineers make it a point to use grease bearing arrangements, as also Roller and Ball Bearing, Plummer Blocks with grease bearing arrangements.

The use of oil is attended by good many disadvantages. The oil will not only leave the bearing quickly but is prone to drip and fly upon the revolving shaft and thus besmear the wall, ceiling and floor, increasing the fire risk and damaging the goods whilst in the process of manufacture.

There is a great variety of greases put upon the market by various manufacturers and most of the so called greases will not give the required lubrication. The grease must be guaranteed not to contain acid or metal eating material, rosin, resineous oil, Talcum, wax, Mica, Graphite, Soft stone and other foreign substances which will cause friction and pittings in the journal lining. It must not gum up the bearing or it must not change or become rancid.

ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANTS.

The ease and convenience of electric light, safe clean and powerful, always ready at the touch of a switch, are such great attractions that no other form of lighting can compare with it for home, farm, factory, or municipal supply. Electric power is, moreover, reliable, readily applied, and adaptable to all kinds of machinery, many of which are, in fact, only made practicable by the use of electricity, which lends itself to endless new uses.

It is becoming more and more realised that the efficient self-contained Oil Engine driven plant can produce electricity considerably cheaper than by any other means, eliminating as it does the high cost of distribution from distant power stations, and in addition, it makes the consumer independent of outside supplies and breakdowns.

Petter Oil Engines are pre-eminently suited for driving both Direct Current Generators and Alternators on account of their very smooth, even torque, reliability and economy.

Approximately 50 per cent. of the engines sent out from their Works are used for generating electric current, either for lighting or transmission of power, under such conditions as the following:—

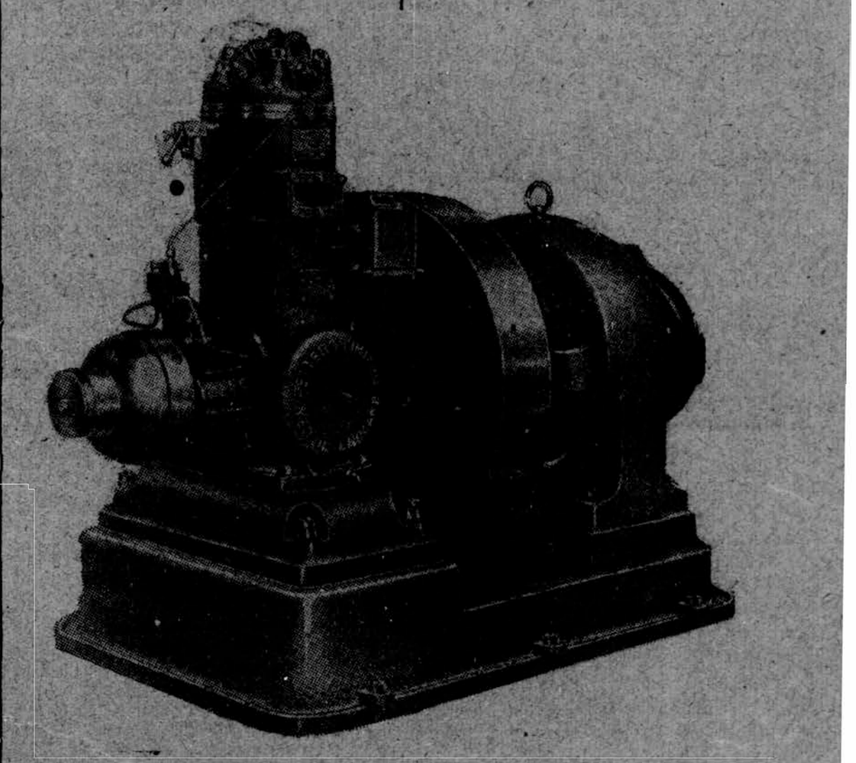
Village Lighting Plants.—The very small current consumption of the modern electric lamp makes it possible to light a village or small town with a comparatively small engine. This possibility is now being appreciated all over the world and many landowners and local authorities are interesting themselves in the matter and putting down plants for the lighting of their villages. This can be done at a comparatively small initial outlay and on terms which secure a fair return on the capital expended.

The Electric Generators can be either direct coupled, or belt driven where this is preferred. The Petter Oil Power Electric Generating Plants are supplied with enclosed ventilated shunt or compound wound direct current dynamos of approved English manufacture. They are usually mounted on cast iron baseplates. The larger sizes, however, are frequently supplied without baseplates, for mounting on concrete foundations, thus saving the cost of the baseplates. In these cases the electric generator is coupled to the engine by means of a flexible Coupling which has been proved to be quite satisfactory.

When generating plants are required to work on land, water tanks are supplied as standard for cooling the cylinder of the engine. For confined spaces they recommend fan cooled radiators with water circulating pumps. With ship lighting plants, gun-metal water circulating pumps only are supplied so that cooling water can be drawn from the sea. Electric Generating Plants with Belt Drive can be supplied for all standard voltages.

Silencers of large capacity are fitted, but for Cinema lighting, and where generating plants are installed near to private houses, additional Silencers can be supplied at an extra charge, or the exhaust can be taken into a pit in the ground, when it is almost inaudible.

The Petter electric generating plants are available in Bombay from Turner, Hoare and Co., Ltd., Engineers, Dept. E. Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.



A Petter Electric Generating Set.

Motors and Motoring.

MOTOR TALK.

(By GORGOYLE.)

Perhaps you have driven a car for years—have come to know its ins and outs—but has it ever occurred to you that the mechanism can talk—and that its sayings can be interpreted?

Preposterous! You say?

Not so—not even strained or exaggerated, as any expert automobile motor man will tell you. Just for instance let me point out the case of a high-speed motor on the test stand in a laboratory which is made to "speak" its speed to the observer with far greater accuracy than it can be read from the tachometer—the instrument commonly used to determine the speed of a rotating shaft.

If you have visited Brocklands and listened to the steady hum of the exhaust of each of the contending cars, you will be in a better position to appreciate this laboratory experiment. For the hum you heard represents 20,000 exhausts per minute, considering an 8-cylinder engine turning up at 5,000 revolutions per minute—and 20,000 beats or vibrations per minute represent, in turn, a definite musical pich.

So, granted that we wish to make the engine tell us its speed in laboratory work, we attach to its shaft a toothed wheel, the number of teeth being known to us. Then we start the engine and bring a reed against the toothed wheel, which results in a hum or whine like a buzz saw at work—high-pitched and shrill at high speeds—lower-toned when moderate speeds are encountered.

We then match the tone pitch with a tuning fork—and when we have done so, we read the musical pitch stamped on the fork to ascertain the number of vibrations per minute necessary to produce the note of that pitch. Then if we divide the total number of vibrations by the number of teeth in the wheel, the result is the exact speed of the engine in revolutions per minute—the engine has spoken or "sung" its speed to us.

That is a very practical and real application of the principle we are going to enlarge upon—but of course as an average motorist you will wonder how you can derive practical benefit from things which seem to be of value only to engineers whose mission is the quest of facts along scientific lines.

A STUDY OF ENGINE NOISES.

But a study of the noises—of the sounds—emitted by the automobile engine is of real, every-day value to all folks who drive cars. For it is the steady, uninterrupted, rhythmatic purr of the motor over its entire speed range that tells us that "all's well" and when the engine speaks to us in these terms, it's like a friend bearing good tidings and beaming on us as he relates the gleeful tale. You know—you've lifted the hood—started the motor—put your car down and listened before starting on a long trip—and have then closed the hood and started off with a feeling of satisfaction. The purr of the motor said that all was well—and its word inspired you with real confidence.

But it's quite different isn't it, when some "tap, tap, tap" some "klank-klank-klank"—or some "rap, rap, rap" breaks into the rhythm of the motor's purr.

Did the motor speak? You bet—and it spoke harshly this time—and you started out less gleefully, with fretful lack of confidence—either that, or else, much worried, you postponed your trip pending a visit to the repair shop.

You do not have to be an old-timer with an uncommon familiarity with engines and their performance to distinguish between "right" and "wrong" when the motor gives this audible account of its condition. But the thought I want to leave with you is that if you are sharp enough, and intent on doing so, you can tell from the sounds emitted by the motor whether its malady i sserious or just incidental whether it is hazardous to drive without effecting repairs or adjustments or whether you can use the car with impunity. In fact, to the highly-trained ear of the expert mechanic, the knocks and clanks are individualized—and he can usually listen and then diagnose the ailment with awe-inspiring precision. He can do so, because he has studied "motor talk"—he knows, what the engine says even as a fond parent knows the full significance of what passes for talk from the youngster of pre-conversational age.

Have you ever had your engine develop a pound on a trip so marked that you became frightened—fearful lest a main bearing had let go—and have some wayside garage man cure the evil by the simple expedient of cleaning one of the spark pluge? The noise that sounded to you like a main bearing pound, his trained ear told him instantly much to your chagrin—was nothing but a "miss" confined to one cylinder.

How did he know?

That's not so hard to answer, either. He listened and noted that the pound was heavy, regular, and occurred at every other revolution of the crank shaft. And he reasoned that a loose main bearing—or a loose flywheel—the only other sources of a perfectly regular heavy deep-noted pound, would cause the noise at every revolution of the crankshaft. And he copled this knowledge with what you told him about the inability of the car to take the hills on high, and the tendency for the engine to labour and perform in jesky fashion. Then he tested till he found the fouled or broken plug, and sent you on your way greatly relieved and a whole lot wiser. Next time, you will recollect, you understood when the motor cried out that one of its plugs was missing fire!

And so by the character of the noise emitted—by its regularity or the pecularity of its occurrence and recurrence by its location—and by its periodicity with reference to the rotation of the crankshaft the trained observer distinguishes between the more common motor ailments.

He will tell you whether the tapping that has puzzled you is due to faulty adjustment of the valve mechanism—to piston slap to piston pin wear—or to some deeper seated trouble. He will distinguish between carbon knock and other knocks—between noises which come of gross neglect entailing costly repairs and the little irregularities in adjustment which oftimes set up an adful "clatter" but which a carefully applied wrench or screw-driver will effectively cure. Many mechanics use an instrument, based on the principle of the physician's stethoscope to aid them in ascertaining the seat of the noise-provoking trouble.

HOW THE MOTOR TALKS.

But well may you ask yourself when your motor begins to talk in terms that indicates that something is wrong. "What principle of correct lubrication have I disobey to bring on this deluge of motor chatter?" Well may you ask it—for any automotive engineer will tell you that from 50 to 80 per cent of the motor troubles encountered are due to neglect of these principles.

"Have you always used a quality oil?"

That is the first principle of Correct Lubrication—if you have overlooked it, you need never be surprised at any trouble talk the motor may indulge in. You cannot expect to safeguard the vital parts of your engine against noise-provoking, trouble-causing wear unless you put into its oil reservoir an oil manufactured expressly for its lubricating and wear reducing qualities.

"Have you used an oil of proper body and character for your engine?"

This is the second principle of Correct Lubrication—the proper grade of a quality oil must be used—the oil must be fitted to your engine's requirements with scientific exactness.

"How are you to know?" you ask. "What is there about your engine that is so different as to make you use heavier or lighter oil or one different in character from your neighbour with some other make of car?"

There may be many things that you do not know—many conditions of service—features of design—details of construction which lubrication engineers study, and understand and use to guide them in making the recommendations which they place each year on the Chart of Recommendations. You could not hope to get the same results by haphazard guesswork as this highly-trained Board of Automotive Engineers achieves by a combination of research work—intensive work at the plants where cars are built in collaboration with the engineers who build them and work in the field carefully watching daily performance in ordinary service.

If you guess at what oil to use, you are putting yourself needlessly against this Board of engineers with all of these facts at their finger tips. Why should you take a chance and guess when the Chart of Recommendations is published just to guide you in the selection of the oil which exactly meets your conditions?

And then there is that last Correct Lubrication principle which must not be overlooked—the correct use of the oil selected.

To attain best results, you must keep the oil at the proper level. That does not mean too high, for overfilling causes overoiling, carbon, fouled plugs, missing smoking, etc. Nor does it mean too low, which entails too rapid circulation, which may entail lubrication troubles.

You must drain the crankcase frequently—not less often than once each 1000 miles—to get rid of dirt and fuel with which the oil has become burdened—and after draining you must refill the crankcase with fresh oil of correct body and character to carry you over until the next 1000 mile period.

You must not wash out the crankcase with kerosene—because when you do so, you cannot get rid of all the kerosene—and kerosene, even in small quantities, impairs the lubricating properties which are carefully developed in lubricating oils of real quality.

If you will adhere strictly to these three Correct Lubrication principles—the use of a real quality oil—the use of an oil exactly suited to your engine as determined by competent lubrication engineers—and the correct use of this oil in service the times when your motor will speak to you except to say "all's well" will be few and far between.

EASY RIDING NOT CONFINED TO EXPENSIVE CARS TO-DAY.

The motoring public to-day has a much different viewpoint of the riding qualities of a car than it had a few years ago, says Mr. E. J. Minert, service manager of General Motors India limited. Formerly, all the refinements that went to assure smooth riding performance were expected only in the higher priced models and although the more expensive cars have been improved to an exceptional degree, cars in the lower price classes are expected to perform excellently from riding standpoint.

The latest improvements are made available to the motoring public as quickly as possible. Within the last few years, many of these have become standard equipment on the lower-priced models. Manufacturers realize that easy riding is as important a selling argument as cheap transportation. The public is no longer content to be transported by a twenty horsepower motor. Balloon tires and shock absorbers are expected, no matter what price is paid for the car.

ARE THE ROADS GOOD?

The combination of lower cars and softer springs would not be possible were it not that road conditions generally are much improved. On certain types of roads a great amount of care has to be taken over the rough spots or the springs will bottom more than they should. But according to Mr. Minert, why design a car for the rough roads when more than 90 per cent. of the travel is on smooth roads?

This is a direct reverse of the spring suspension situation compared to what it was a few years ago. At that time so much of the travel was over roads that were bad, that if the car had not primarily been designed for the rough roads it would be generally unsatisfactory.

General Motors engineers will continue to improve spring suspension and riding qualities. It has been the history of automobile development that as soon as the public has advantages along certain lines, the demand for still further improvements along those same lines always results. This is the case with better riding. The public is getting a taste of real riding quality in all price classes and the demand for better and still better will spur on engineering development in spring suspension and shock absorbers in just the same way that the demand for better acceleration and economy was responsible for high-compression engines and high-turbulence combustion chambsrs.

SPEEDS HIGHER TO-DAY.

Another point that must be remembered is that speeds are much higher now than ever before. The running time between towns in the open country is forever being cut as roads get better. A hard-riding car becomes harder riding as the speed goes up. This is naturally the case as the impact due to any obstacle in the road goes up with the square of the speed. For instance, if a stone were struck while the car is travelling forty miles an hour the impact would be four times as great as if the same stone were struck going twenty miles per hour. The better roads are offsetting the effects of the higher speeds and making them possible, but it is comforting to know that the cars of to-day are not only safer at these high speeds but also far better riding.

MYSORE INDUSTRIES.

Speaking at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition on 21st October, H. H. the Maharajah observed, 'inter alia":—

Mysore with its fine climate, its great natural beauties, its many places of historical and religious significance and its brilliant festivals, is attracting to itself every year larger and larger numbers of visitors. If only the railway to the South were completed and if we had better communication with the West Coast, and beter means of accommodating our many visitors, it might easily become the Switzerland of India. Let us then, in pursuance of our ancient spirit of hospitality, as well as for the general profit of the State, see what can be done to develop it in such a way as to make every visitor who comes here sure that he will have a comfortable and an enjoyable time for the duration of his stay.

And this leads to the third great necessity, advertisement. It is being recognised at last in India, as it has long been recognized in Europe and America, that advertisement is one of the prime essentials of trade. As one travels the length and breadth of India one sees everywhere illustrations and advertisements of tours, of steamer companies, of places of pilgrimage, and of goods and services of every description, but one looks in vain for advertisements of Mysore. The time has come when we can no longer leave our country or our goods unadvertised and unknown. We must advertise as others do; and as we do so, we shall be overwhelmed with visitors to our beautiful and our sacred places and with orders for our goods.

MYSORE'S SANDAL OIL FACTORIES.

Addressing the Representative Assembly, the Dewan of Mysore said:—

Recent experience having called attention to the defects in the arrangement that existed till recently of entrusting the sale of sandal oil to private agents, Government deputed Mr. N. Madhava Rau to make a close investigation of the entire question in England and America and to formulate proposals due to Government, and for the adequate safeguarding of the sandal oil business. Reports have been received from him from time to time, and action has been taken upon them. He has completed his work in America and is at present engaged in London in investigating certain problems requiring solution there.

I may, in this connection, invite the attention of the Assembly to an administrative measure which, though primarily suggested by the requirements of the sandal oil business, has, as it has finally developed, a very important bearing on the trade interests of the State in general. I refer to the appointment of a Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London. This officer will, in addition to duties connected with the sandal oil business, be entrusted with functions of great importance to the development of the industries and commerce of the State. He is expected to study closely the exports and imports of the State and furnish proposals in regard to the manner in which our transactions could be conducted to the best advantage. He is required to investigate the extent to which existing markets for Mysore products can be extended, and the possibility of supplying the requirements of foreign countries by the development of industries for which Mysore enjoys natural advantages. He is also to keep in touch, as far as may be possible, with scientific and technical improvements in manufacturing methods and report such of them as are likely to be useful in connection with the industries of the State.

MYSORE INDUSTRIES.

The Dewan added that the Government Soap Factory, the Central Industrial Workshops, the Government Weaving Factory, the Workshop Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute and the District Workshop at Shimoga have worked at a profit during the year. The Soap Factory manufactured 170 tons of soap during the year and the sales amounted to a little over 2¼ lakhs of rupees. All the important work in connection with the Metur Transmission Line was carried out in the Central Industrial Workshop, which also made three power drills of a pattern which hitherto could only be obtained from abroad and at a much greater cost.

Sir Alfred Chatterton's scheme for the cultivation of sugarcane under the Krishnarajasagara is being investigated by a special committee. One of the important recommendations made by him is the erection of an up-to-date weaving plant in the Government Weaving Factory for the development of silk weaving.

BHADRAVATI IRON WORKS.

The prospects of the Bhadravati Iron Works were discussed in the Mysore Assembly on 19th October, on the occasion of moving a resolution for appointing an expert committee to investigate the present position and report on the future advancement. Members characterised it as a white elephant having swallowed nearly crores and having sustained a loss of Rs. 90 lakhs so far. They questioned the wisdom of continuing the work at State expense. It was also suggested that the State's interests in the concern should be withdrawn and that the works should be converted into a joint stock company.

The Second Member of the Council, who is at present the Chairman of the Board of Management attributed the present unfavourable position to a slump in the iron market where the prices per ton had dwindled to a third of what it was before. He assured the house of a bright future for the works?

REPORT OF LAST YEAR'S WORKING.

The following are extracts from the report on the operation of the Bhadravati Iron Works, during the year 1928-29:—The Blast Furnace was enlarged to a rated capacity of 80 tons and blown in for operation on the 10th September, 1928. The plant was thus in operation for less than ten months during the year and the output amounted to 18,455 tons or a daily average of 63 tons against an average of 55 tons, the highest yield in any year previous to enlargement. The increased output of pig iron helped by the high prices obtaining for acetate of lime, the principal bye-product, tended to reduce considerably the unit cost of pig iron below the level attained in previous years. There was no improvement in the market for pig iron or pipes. The competition of the Northern Iron Combine has reduced the selling rate of pig iron in Southern India even below the ruling market rates in the North and it was with considerable difficulty that the Works were able to secure this year orders for pig iron from the Railway workshops situated within a favourable distance of Bhadravati.

There was a general contraction in the orders for cast iron pipe in the country and competition was, therefore, very keen for the small demand. Even for pipes the ruling prices in Southern India are lower than in the North on account of the present peculiar competition. The Works have had to adjust their prices in order to secure a share of the market and as a result some improvement is visible in the tonnage sold.

FINANCIAL ASPECT.

The actual manufacturing and trading operation of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,90,907 of which Rs. 75,818 was utilized to wipe off a portion of the amount by which the value of the opening stock of the year was reduced so as to accord with present market conditions. The balance is held in suspense and will be gradually written off. The net surplus of the year, namely, Rs. 1,15,089 has been carried over to the Depreciation Fund.

Government have accepted the recommendation of the Board supported by a firm of Commercial Accountants of Bombay and accord sanction to the writing down of the capital value of the main plant by Rs. 86.97 lakhs. The reduced block amount including new extensions carried out on the recommendation of the Board amounted to Rs. 116.18 lakhs on 30th June, 1929.

As an auxiliary to the Iron Works, a timber creosoting plant was installed at Bhadravati during the year and is being worked by the Forest Department using the creosote manufactured on the Works. It is understood the plant has earned a profit of Rs. 33,000.

THE ANGEL'S INSURANCE CO. LTD.,

Another new Insurance Company, the Angel's Insurance Company, Limited, of Delhi, is about to start business in Bombay, its Managing Director, Mr. Mul Chand, having already been here last week to organise the local office. Regular business will begin from about the middle of Novembe

This Company has been recently registered in Delhi with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000, divided into 5,000 seven per cent. preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 25,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 20 each. The Directors are: Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan, M.L.A., a Taluqdar of the United Provinces; Rai Sahib Harbildas Sarda, M.L.A., of Ajmere; Colonel Bola Nauth, Lahore; Professor Indra, Delhi; Dr. R. N. Berry, Delhi; Rai Bahadur Pandit Shyam Behari Misra, Dewan of Tikumgarh State; and Mr. Mul Chand, Insurance Solicitor, Delhi, he being also the Managing Director and Organiser. Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co. of Bombay are their Solicitors. Their Prospecturs and Articles of Association have been scrutinised by Mr. D. F. Mulla, the eminent Advocate of Bombay.

Besides the usual insurance of lives of adults this Company offers an additional advantage in the insurance of children between 5 and 17. But the scheme which will attract attention of the needy people, and the agricultural class are in this category—is the loan scheme.

Any insured person can become a loan candidate by paying Rs. 110 in weekly instalments to secure a loan of Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 3 per cent., repayable in quarterly instalments of Rs. 30 per thousand. But the loan is not advanced until and unless 14 other candidates have paid up a similar fee. If the borrower cannot himself do so, the Company may link him up of their own with the next 14 applicants, but no guarantee of time is given. The loan is secured by a lien on the life insurance policy as well as another security, either in person or in property on mortgage. The Directors do not view with favour any large investments in Government securities as these yield very low returns. They are, however, keen to emphasize that their loan scheme is quite different from the many such schemes now ruining people in some parts of the country, because in their scheme a definite limit has been placed at the number of qualifying candidates, the scheme has been approved, they claim, by eminent authorities and, moreover, the operations are being scrutinised by official legislative authorities and they, the Directors, themselves are men of repute.

IMPERIAL CHEMICALS.

In announcing an interim dividend on the issued Ordinary shares of 3 per cent., the same as a year ago, the directors of Imperial Chemical Industries have issued a short statement as to the position and progress of the company. They state that "the various industries in the home trade which consume some of the company's major products have not in all cases shown improvement; nevertheless the volume of business in the company's products has been maintained and in some cases increased." The volume of foreign trade is stated to show a satisfactory increase. Developments of the associated companies in Canada, Australia, and South Africa are described as of an entirely satisfactory and remunerative nature. The last unit at the Billingham Works of Synthetic Ammonia and Nitrates, Limited, is expected to produce ammonia and ammonium sulphate in the course of this month. The directors endorse the expectation expressed by the chairman at the annual meeting that the results for this financial year would enable the same rate of dividend as last year to be maintained on the increased capital. The statement concludes with the assurance that the company's financial position, owing to the capital recently issued and paid up, is now very strong and liquid, and that the directors are fully satisfied with the progress of the company and its operations during the present year.

RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA,

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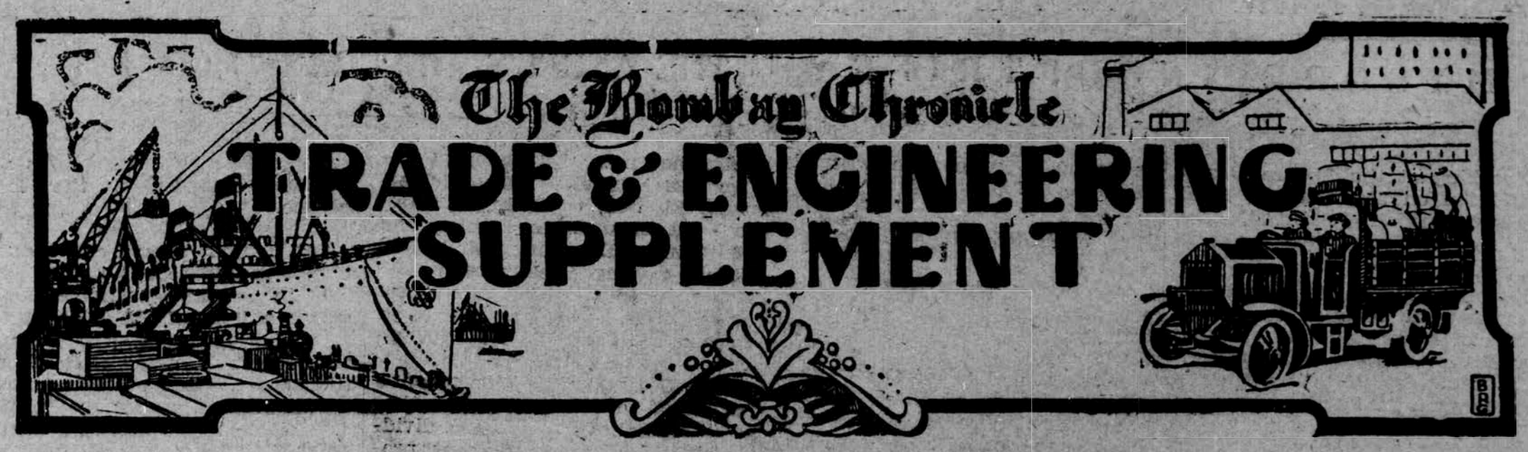

BOMBAY Friday, November 8, 1929.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

(Continued from page 1).

if ever they grew up to manhood. And all this within only forty miles of Bombay—the metropolis of Western India and the Gateway of the East.

* * * *

NOVEMBER 4TH:

Some Cotton growers are being rendered helpless by the guardians of the Cotton trade. When they are asked to get the 'Gita', they come forward with a 'Gheta', and for their inability to oblige the blame is being thrown on the other party. How long is this state of affairs to last? The East India Cotton Association members are now rapidly becoming associate-members of the Liverpool Cotton Trade Association to help speculation in American Cotton, as if there is no room for the expansion of our cotton trade and it has reached the stage of perfection. Has anybody any complaint or grievance to be redressed?

* * * *

NOVEMBER 5TH:

The main line Electrification of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway between Bombay and Poona has been opened yesterday. Fast trains with comfortable accommodation will be connecting the two cities and assisting their development still further. But what of the villages? One has only to pass over any road in the country-side, say within only fifty miles of Bombay. The passage is so rough that no bus can last beyond a few months. The tyres burst and springs and axles break so frequently that transport is too costy. But the railways and the main roads used by the cars of our magnates are kept up in good condition. The cities flourish while the villages are vanishing back into the wilderness —a thought rather too gloomy for the Dewali days.

* * * *

NOVEMBER 7TH:

Usually the month of December begins in Bombay with merry fixtures, festivities and functions and Venus brilliantly shines over the horizon. This year there seems to be an exception because it is under the malific effect of other evil stars. Water, Water on all sides, but not a drop to drink! Money, money in Banks but not a pie in the pocket. The one-rupee paper note of the War times, when silver was at Rs. 108 was different from the present rupee coin when silver is at Rs. 52/8. Is it due to Lady Venus who exports rupees or to the contraction of our paper currency?

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VACANCIES ADVERTISED.

—:o:—

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER:—The Dewan of Datia wants an Electrical and Motor Engineer on salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.

ASSISTANT: The Raja Gokuldas Saw Mills of Jubbulpore want an Assistant with thorough knowledge of business methods.

PRINTER: An Assistant Superintendent for a printing press, knowledge of tri--colour printing required, is wanted at the Fine Art Printing Cottage, Allahabad.

ENGINEER: An Engineer-in-charge, Power Supply and Workshops, is wanted for the Pykara Construction Works on a salary of Rs. 725-1,375. Applications to reach the Chief Engineer, Hydro-Electric Department, Chepauk, Madras by 22nd November.

STOREKEEPER: A Store-keeper on Rs. 200-300, with knowledge of materials and plant is wanted for the Pykara Construction Works. Applications to reach the Chief Engineer, Hydro Electric Department, Chepauk, Madras by 22nd November.

TELEPHONE MECHANIC: The Patiala State wants a Mechanic to work as Supervisor of the Relay Automatic Telephone System of the State. Applications to reach the Post-Master General, Patiala.

ELECTRICIANS: The Jagatjit-Birdwood Engineering College, Amritsar, wants an Electrical Armature Winder and an Electrical Fitter.

METEOROLOGIST: The Meteorologist, Karachi, invites applications for a post of Chief Observer on Rs. 150-10-300, applications to reach by 15th November.

SUGAR FOR ENERGY.

Dr. Thaddeus L. Bolton, Head of the Psychology Department, Temple University, Philadelphia, reported that the "physical and mental let-down which frequently occurs during the busiest period of the office day is to a considerable extent due to insufficiently or improperly balanced diets, and can be largely or wholly prevented by the timely eating of foods that in small volume act as quick fuel for the body engine." Sugar is the food indicated. He advises on the basis of his findings that hard-working business and professional men and women would do well to keep in the drawer of the desk a box of good candy or candied fruit. When energy begins to flag in mid-afternoon, these quick action foods will act as an emergency ration and supply the calories needed for the rest of the day's work. The sugar in afternoon tea, or in sweetened cold drinks, will have the same effect.

ELECTRICITY FOR JUNAGADH.

The Sheikh Mahamad Electric Supply Works, Junagadh, in Western India States Agency, are now in working order. The necessity had been felt for a long time for a central power house and an expenditure of seven lakhs of rupees has been incurred by the Junagadh State on providing electric lighting for all State buildings, institutions and streets. Dewan Amir Sheikh Mahamad has allowed his name to be associated with the Works as a tribute to the Dewan's work of uplift in the State.

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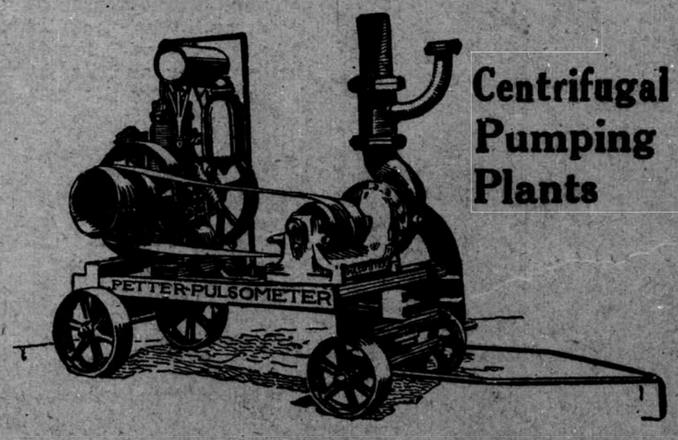

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